

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 202

20 October 1981

JAPAN

Energy Officials Hail New U.S. Nuclear Policy	C 1
U.S. Help Sought on Northern Islands Issue	C 1
UAE Oil Minister al-'Utaybah Pays Visit	C 1
Meetings With Suzuki, Miki	C 1
Meeting With Komoto	C 2
Meeting With DSP Chairman	C 3
Meeting With Tanaka	C 3
Sonoda Clarifies Position on PLO Status	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Angola's President dos Santos Makes State Visit	D 1
Arrival Ceremony	D 1
Call on Kim Il-song	D 2
Gift Presentation	D 2
Banquet for Angolans	D 2
Kim's Banquet Speech	D 3
Dos Santos' Speech	D 5
Kim-Dos Santos Talks	D 7
Sightseeing Tour	D 7
Art Performance	D 7
Mass Gymnastic Display	D 8
Visit to Tractor Factory	D 8
Kim-Dos Santos 18 Oct Talks	D 9
Kim's Dinner for Dos Santos	D 9
Award to Dos Santos	D 9
Economic, Cultural Agreement	D 10
Text of Friendship Treaty	D 10
Kim Il-song Sendoff	D 12
Dos Santos' Departure Message	D 13
Materials on DPRK Youth League Congress	D 13
PRC, Other Delegates' Arrival	D 13
USSR, Other Delegates' Arrival	D 14
Kim Il-song at Opening	D 14
Kim Il-song Replies to KWP Anniversary Greetings	D 15
NODONG SINMUN Notes Kim Il-song Work on Art [19 Oct]	D 17

SOUTH KOREA

Seoul Seeks To Sponsor 1986 Asian Games [KOREA HERALD 17 Oct]	E 1
ROK Expresses 'Regret' Over Sonoda Remark on Aid	E 2
Japanese Fishing Boat Violates ROK Waters	E 2
Chon Tu-hwan Speaks at Ceremony for New Highway	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 17 Oct]	
Energy Consumption Surpasses 1980 Figure	E 3
French Firm Favored for Nuclear Plants Contract	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 17 Oct]	

KAMPUCHEA

Education Ministry Delegation Leaves for GDR	H 1
Health Minister Attends Meeting in Hungary	H 1
Chheng Phon, Delegation Leave for Cuba Meetings	H 1
Bou Thang, Delegation Return From Conference	H 1
Trade Union Federation Delegation Visits	H 2
Greeting by Heng Teav	H 2
Meeting With Heng Samrin	H 2
Communication, Transportation Tasks Outlined [KAMPUCHEA]	H 2
Ieng Sary Holds Meetings With Officials at UN [VODK]	H 4
Thiounn Thioum Receives Foreign Guests [VODK]	H 5
Leaders Thanked for PRC National Day Greetings [VODK]	H 5
VODK Reports Successful Attacks on SRV Railroads	H 6
Pursat Province	H 6
Further Pursat Attack	H 6
Lao Guerrilla Action Against SRV Troops Reported [VODK]	H 6

LAOS

UN Discussion of Kampuchea Issue Condemned	I 1
Statement by Thai Deputy Army Commander Scored	I 1
Sisavat Keobounphan Returns From Hanoi Ceremony	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit, Delegation Leave for GDR	I 2
Defense Minister Greets Polish Army Day	I 2
Text of Joint Communique Issued With Cuba	I 3
[cross-reference]	
Diplomatic Relations Established With Guinea	I 3
National Committee for World Food Year Set Up	I 3
SIANG PASASON Editorial Marks Independence Day [12 Oct]	I 3

THAILAND

POST Analyzes ASEAN-Khmer Rouge Relations [POST 14 Oct]	J 1
Army Deputy Chief Comments on Communist Plans [POST 11 Oct]	J 2
Protest Handed to Indian Parliamentarian	J 3

VIETNAM

U.S., PRC Coordinating To Use Thailand as Base	K 1
Hanoi Comments on UN Kampuchea Debate	K 1
NHAN DAN Condemns U.S. Mideast Policies [20 Oct]	F 2
SRV Premier Hits U.S. Germ Warfare Against Cuba	K 2
Vo Chi Cong, Delegation Leave for Bulgaria	K 3
SRV Specialists to Laos Honored in Hanoi [Vientiane]	K 3
Sisavat Keobounphan Speech	K 3
Tran Trac Speech	K 6

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Role in Sinai Peacekeeping Force Discussed	M 1
Opposition Leader's Remarks	M 4

INDONESIA

Tanzanian President Nyerere Makes State Visit	N 1
Arrival in Jakarta	N 1
Suharto-Nyerere Talks	N 1
Nyerere on Timor, South Africa	N 1
Nyerere's Departure	N 2
Joint Communique Issued	N 2
Defense Minister Yusuf Greets Armed Forces Day	N 4
Sumitro on Economic Growth, Western Economy	N 4
AFP: Antigovernment Rebels Attack in Irian Jaya	N 5
Rebels Attacked; Hostages Freed	N 5

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Indian Foreign Minister Rao Pays Visit	O 1
Meeting With Mahathir	O 1
Hitam on India-ASEAN Dialogue	O 1
Commonwealth Conference, Role Assessed	O 2
Foreign Minister on Conference	O 2
Hitam on Commonwealth Role	O 2
Tin-Producing Countries Issue Joint Statement	O 3
International Tin Council Session Opens	O 4
Hitam on U.S. Policy	O 4
Commentary on U.S. Attitude	O 5
CID Chief Comments on Communist Infiltration Bid	O 5

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan on Pressure to USSR, SRV on Kampuchea	O 6
Rajaratnam Assails Soviet World Domination	O 6
Sri Lankan Prime Minister Premadasa Pays Visit	O 7
Remarks to Press	O 7
Meeting With Lee Kuan Yew	O 7
Parliamentary Official on Relations With PRC	O 7

ENERGY OFFICIALS HAIL NEW U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

OW090345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 9 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government welcomed Friday U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new nuclear power policy, which calls for the removal of impediments to nuclear power development and waste nuclear fuel reprocessing.

Praising the domestic policy turnabout, Takao Ishiwatari, chief of the Science and Technology Agency's Nuclear Power Department, said Friday that it would have a psychologically favorable impact on the Japanese private sector's construction of a second nuclear fuel recycling plant. It may enable Japan to go ahead with a joint development of a fast breeder reactor with the U.S., he said.

Mitsuo Watanabe, chief of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency's Energy Development Section, said Reagan's virtual order to cut the licensing process from 10-14 to 6-8 years was a token of the President's positiveness toward development of nuclear energy as the most promising oil substitute. The Japanese Government previously aimed at curtailing the period required for construction of nuclear power stations from an average 15 years to some two years at a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned in late September, he added.

U.S. HELP SOUGHT ON NORTHERN ISLANDS ISSUE

OW090357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Washington, Oct 8 (KYODO) -- A visiting Japanese mission from Hokkaido, northern Japan, Thursday asked for U.S. cooperation in seeking the return of four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido from the Soviet Union. The Hokkaido mission, headed by Mayor Isao Terashima of Nemuro, the Hokkaido city closest to the islands, made the request when it met with Albert Seligmann, chief of the State Department's Japan desk, and Thomas Simons, head of the Soviet desk.

The U.S. officials assured the Japanese of the U.S. support for Japan's claim to the four islands -- Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai.

The mission also asked American, British and West German delegations to the United Nations for similar cooperation while sending pamphlets and maps on the territorial issue to various other countries' missions to the UN.

Mission leader Terashima told reporters here the U.S. Government showed more understanding of the Japanese claim than expected, and that future campaigns would require further positive and earnest efforts by the Japanese Government.

UAE OIL MINISTER AL-'UTAYBAH PAYS VISIT

Meetings With Suzuki, Miki

OW130649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 13 (KYODO) -- United Arab Emirates, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said Tuesday he would make efforts to restore a unified crude oil price. Al-'Utaybah also said he would exert efforts to maintain present oil prices until the world economy is stabilized.

The UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources made these remarks in a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Japanese officials said. Al-'Utaybah told Suzuki the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should not take such an unjust oil policy as to damage the Free World or to drive the world economy into difficulties. Instead, it was required to take a policy that satisfied both for oil-producing and nonproducing countries, Al-'Utaybah said.

Suzuki, agreeing with Al-'Utaybah, asked the UAE oil minister to maintain this policy.

Suzuki and Al-'Utaybah also exchanged views on the visit to Japan of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat and general Middle East issues.

Al-'Utaybah, touching on 'Arafat's visit, said he thanked the government and people of Japan for warmly receiving the Palestinian leader. He stressed that there would be no peace in the Middle East without solving the Palestine issue. Al-'Utaybah told Suzuki 'Arafat was pleased with his warm reception in Japan.

The United Arab Emirates hopes the United States changes its stance and strives for a comprehensive Mideast peace, Al-'Utaybah said. Al-'Utaybah said his country disagreed with the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, but could not accept assassination as an answer to problems.

Suzuki told Al-'Utaybah that he himself regards the Palestine issue as the core of Middle East problems.

On bilateral relations between Japan and the United Arab Emirates, the Japanese prime minister promised to promote technological assistance. Suzuki proposed to promote cultural interchanges between the two countries, while Al-'Utaybah called for exchange of sport teams for better understanding.

Meanwhile, Al-'Utaybah met with former Prime Minister Takeo Miki earlier in the day. During a 40-minute meeting with Miki, Al-'Utaybah said the Middle East faces two threats -- one from Israel and the other from the Soviet Union.

Al-'Utaybah called on Japan to urge the United States to make more efforts for a Mideast peace because no other country had so much influence on Israel. Terming a Saudi Arabia-proposed peace plan as significant, Al-'Utaybah said he expects the United States to support it.

Al-'Utaybah told Miki that crude oil prices would not go up at least by the end of 1982.

Meeting With Komoto

OW140407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- The organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is expected to unify and freeze its crude oil price for the next year at its meeting in December in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), an Arab oil minister said here Wednesday. UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah made the statement when he called on Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency.

Al-'Utaybah said worldwide stability of the crude oil demand and supply situation made the price freeze possible. He also showed readiness to exert efforts in urging moderation at the OPEC meeting. Al-'Utaybah also asserted oil consuming nations should solve their problems, such as energy conservation and foreign exchange stabilization, while crude oil price is stable.

Touching on the Mideast situation, he stressed the necessity of a comprehensive peace talks on the Palestine problem. He pointed out that the unilateral peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel do not touch on the larger issue of Palestinians. He said in this connection the unilateral agreement in Camp David was wrong.

Al-'Utaybah also said that Yasir 'Arafat, visiting leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is neither a terrorist nor a dangerous person. If 'Arafat is ignored, this would help radical and dangerous Palestinian elements, he said.

Meeting With DSP Chairman

OW150151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- United Arab Emirates Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said Wednesday night the birth of a new Egyptian Government under Husni Mubarak may usher in a new era for the Arabs. Al-'Utaybah made the remark when he met with Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki at a Tokyo hotel.

Al-'Utaybah told Sasaki nobody could oppose the eight-point Mideast peace proposal made by Saudi Arabia in August. He said he was watching how the United States and Israel would react to the proposal.

Meeting With Tanaka

OW150315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- An Arab oil minister Thursday expressed his hope that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will unify the crude oil price at \$32 to \$34 a barrel and freeze it till the end of 1982, at its meeting in December in Abu Dhabi, according to a spokesman at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), made the expression during his courtesy call on Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, the spokesman said.

Al-'Utaybah, who is to chair the Abu Dhabi meeting, said now is a good time to work over a long-term strategy when the world oil situation is glutted, according to the MITI spokesman. The oil minister showed a negative stance to holding an extraordinary OPEC meeting in advance of the Abu Dhabi meeting and said some member nations made the plea as they are losing markets due to their higher oil prices, according to the spokesman.

Tanaka and Al-'Utaybah confirmed promotion of a desalination project in the UAE, in which Japan is extending technological assistance, MITI spokesman said. The project is planned to produce 100 cubic meters of fresh water a day from sea water by utilizing sunshine.

SONODA CLARIFIES POSITION ON PLO STATUS

OW150559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- Japan will maintain its view that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is a major representative of the Palestinian people and not recognize it as their sole and legitimate representative, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Thursday. Sonoda told a lower house Foreign Policy Committee meeting that the government would not change its stand, "even though we have met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat."

Referring to the status of the PLO office in Tokyo, Sonoda also said the treatment of the office will be unchanged, indicating that the government would not extend to it the privileges of a diplomatic mission.

ANGOLA'S PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS MAKES STATE VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

SK162238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Pyongyang on October 16 by special plane on a state visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, warmly met Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Pyongyang airport.

The airport was wrapped in a festive mood upon receiving the friendship envoy of the Angolan people. Set up amidst the crowds of several dozen thousand people at the airport carrying the Korean and Angolan flags, bunches of flowers and balloons were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Also seen there were the sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola!"

The national flags of our country and the People's Republic of Angola were flying at the flagpoles. The crowds were waiting for the arrival of the guests, beautifully decorating the airport compound with changgo and drum dances.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, came out to the airport. The plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Angolan people touched down at the airport at 3 in the afternoon. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Members of the Juvenile Corps presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Arriving in company with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos were Afonso Van Dunem, member and international secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party; Paulo Jorge, member of the central committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of foreign relations; Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of agriculture; Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation of the People's Republic of Angola; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Comrade So Kwan-hui, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, and Kim Chung-nam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of Angola. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were present at the airport.

A welcome function in honor of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos took place at the airport. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Angola and our country were played.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos reviewed an honour guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army while a 21-gun salute boomed. At the end of the welcome function, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, passed before the enthusiastically welcoming crowds, responding to their cheers. More than 100,000 working people of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Angolan people along the route.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK162249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, paid a courtesy call on October 16 on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Afonso Van Dunem, member and international secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party; Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of foreign relations; Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of agriculture; Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation of the People's Republic of Angola; and others.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola Kim Chung-nam were present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift Presentation

SK162246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country, at the plaza before the February 8 House of Culture on October 16. The welcome music was struck up and cheers of hurrah burst forth when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived at the plaza.

Artists presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed deep thanks for the statuette.

Banquet for Angolans

SK161746 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1644 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 16 in honour of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Angola and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet. Then President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made a speech.

Invited to the banquet was the entourage of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council,

leading personnel of working people's organisations and Pyongyang municipal power organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries in the domains of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and Kim Chung-nam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of Angola.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Kim's Banquet Speech

SK161749 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 16 in honour of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country:

Esteemed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, dear guests from Angola, comrades and friends:

We are glad today to have met Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who has come from Africa with the feelings of friendship for our people.

First of all, I warmly welcome you Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a dear friend of ours, and your entourage in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own.

You have come a long way to our country in spite of the very tense situation caused by the armed invasion of your country by the South African racists. This clearly shows how close the friendly relations are between our two countries and how warm the feelings of friendship between the two peoples.

The Korean and Angolan peoples formed the firm bonds of friendship already at the time when the national liberation struggle was at its height in Angola. The Angolan people put an end to the hateful rule of colonialism and achieved their glorious independence through a long-drawn-out bloody armed struggle.

The independence of Angola marked another important turning point in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa; it was a heavy blow to the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

Since their independence the Angolan people have been marching forward along the socialist road of development, braving ceaseless invasions, subversive moves and sabotage by the reactionaries at home and abroad.

A vigorous struggle is going on today in Angola to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party, consolidate the people's power, defend the gains of the revolution and territorial integrity and carry out the task of national rehabilitation.

Our people warmly congratulate the fraternal Angolan people on their building of a new Angola on the ruins of colonialism and on their success in building socialism by carrying forward the cause of Neto under the guidance of the MPLA-Workers Party headed by you.

Alarmed by the fact that the oppressed people have won victories one after another in their national liberation struggle and many countries are taking the road of independence and socialism in Africa, the imperialists and colonialists are continuing with all sorts of criminal moves to strangle newly independent countries. The flagrant armed invasion by the South African racists against Angola is part of such manoeuvres.

The Angolan people are waging an unflinching struggle to repulse the enemy's armed invasion and defend the country's independence and territorial integrity, and the entire African people including the peoples of the frontline countries are rendering active support and encouragement to the Angolan people in their just struggle.

The Korean people sharply denounce the brutal acts of aggression against Angola by the South African racists and extend firm solidarity with the Angolan people in their heroic struggle against the aggressors.

Today when nearly all countries of the world have won freedom and independence, the racial system still remains in southern Africa. The liberation struggle of the southern African people is a righteous struggle waged by the anti-imperialist, independent forces against the imperialist, colonialist forces bent on maintaining and expanding their sphere of domination and for national independence; it is a sacred struggle to destroy the last citadel of racism and achieve Africa's complete liberation. Colonialist and racist rule must be terminated as early as possible in southern Africa, and the age-old desire of the people of Namibia and South Africa to free themselves from colonial oppression and racial discrimination and take the road of independence and sovereignty be realized without delay.

Going against this demand of the times, the U.S. imperialists still continue to encourage the South African racists in an attempt to check the liberation struggle of the African people. Seeking to draw southern Africa into their sphere of influence, the U.S. imperialists are openly obstructing the implementation of the United Nations resolution on granting independence to Namibia, and are busy egging the South African racists on to aggression against Angola. These acts of the United States are doomed to shameful failure.

In our country, too, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys oppose its independent and peaceful reunification and are leading the situation to the highest pitch of strain, hastening their preparations for a new war.

The Angolan party, government and people, as our comrades-in-arms on the common anti-imperialist front, strongly oppose the U.S. imperialists aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and always extend firm support and encouragement to our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We keep this in our memory and feel grateful for this.

If all the progressive people of the world maintain independence and wage a determined struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and sincerely support and cooperate with each other, they will attain their common objectives and ideal, avert the danger of a new world war and defend peace and security. We will in the future, too, firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned nations and all other progressive people of the world for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Esteemed comrade president, the Korean and Angolan peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms who are struggling shoulder to shoulder with each other for independence, sovereignty and socialism. The current visit of Comrade Santos to our country will prove to be a signal occasion marking a new milestone in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

I am pleased to have an opportunity to strengthen the ties of our friendship and brotherhood through my meeting with you. Believing that the visit of the Angolan comrades to our country will bear a good fruit amid the warm hospitality of our people, I propose a toast to an unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Angolan peoples, to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Angola, to the solidarity among the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the people of the world who advocate independence, to the health of esteemed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the health of the guests from Angola, and to the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Dos Santos' Speech

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the evening of October 16 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dear comrades:

It gives me particular pleasure to have the privilege of extending greetings in the name of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Workers Party and my delegation and in my own to you respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people, and to the leading cadres of the Workers Party of Korea and the heroic and kind, entire citizens of Pyongyang.

I express thanks to you for your invitation extended to us to visit your country, the particularly warm welcome accorded us and deepest care shown for us from the moment of our arrival in your country. The bonds of friendship and solidarity were forged over 20 years ago between our two peoples, two parties and two countries and they have constantly developed since then.

The Angolan cadres who were trained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the period of the armed struggle for national liberation contributed to carrying out the revolutionary tasks in Angola and are still contributing to it. When the experience they had acquired was translated into practice to suit our specific conditions, we realised that the people's revolutions in our two countries had been carried out under similar conditions and that the common enemy of our peoples in the just struggle for complete independence and socialism was the imperialists and their stooges.

As the Korean people waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle many years ago and continued the armed struggle directly against U.S. imperialism and its minions, so the militant Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party, our revolutionary vanguard, defeated Portuguese colonialism and today are valiantly struggling against the armed provocations perpetrated by the imperialists and the fascist racist regime of South Africa from the Namibian land they had illegally occupied to disturb peace and security in the southern African region.

In the last few months the South African racists have intensified aggressive acts against the Angolan people in an attempt to build a buffer zone in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola in order to create favourable conditions for checking the national liberation struggle guided by the South West African Peoples Organisation before the settlement of the Namibian question according to the vicious plan of imperialism. However, the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Pretoria racists will be unable to escape fiasco in face of the struggle of the Angolan people filled with the determination to defend the territorial integrity and national independence of their motherland and the gains of the revolution they have achieved through an arduous struggle.

We regard it as the immediate step for a fair solution of the disputes to conclude an armistice agreement between the belligerent parties, make the South African racist army withdraw from the territory of Namibia and hold a fair and free election under the supervision of the United Nations in accordance with Resolution No 435 of the United Nations Security Council adopted in 1978. We are convinced that this will make a practical contribution to easing the permanent tensions in southern Africa.

But, in order to achieve complete detente in the southern part of our continent, it is necessary to abolish the apartheid, establish a democratic government guaranteeing the South African black people their basic rights and let the African National Congress of South Africa play the role of a main political force. These two objectives cannot be realised unless the patriots of Namibia and South Africa strengthen the struggle for their liberation. To strengthen this liberation struggle, all the progressive forces that love peace and freedom and support the national liberation struggle of the peoples oppressed under the colonial yoke should continue to support the just cause of the Namibian and South African peoples.

This assistance should be permanent and unconditional, because the Pretoria regime ignores and violates the resolutions adopted at international organisations, particularly at the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Comrade President Kim Il-song, dear comrades, international imperialism is sinking deeper into a quagmire. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the people desirous of a more dignified and peaceful life free from the imperialist yoke and from the exploitation and oppression of man by man is rising higher in all continents.

The continued provocative manoeuvres of the imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea indicate that the imperialists facing ruin due to the contradictions and bankruptcy of their system itself resort to all possible intrigues to hold in check the struggle of the oppressed peoples and retake their old lost position by force further revealing their aggressive nature.

It is clear that to cope with this policy of the imperialists, it is imperative for the national liberation movement to strengthen solidarity with the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle for national liberation, freedom and social progress. It also clearly shows the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist nature of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, comrades, we demand that the U.S. occupationist troops withdraw from South Korea so that the Korean people may decide their future by themselves. We hold that Korea be reunified for peace and the happiness of the Korean people.

We highly estimate the efforts of your party to carry out the tasks set forth at the sixth congress. We congratulate you upon your successes and denounce all foreign forces trying to weaken your country and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea. The presence of a "regime" dependent on imperialism in Seoul is a permanent factor of possible provocation of a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The war manoeuvres of the imperialists find clear expression in their massive introduction of up-to-date weapons for stamping out the gains of the people's revolution and invading the Korean Peninsula.

We are convinced that the Korean people inspired by the revolutionary traditions will firmly unite around the Workers Party of Korea, their vanguard, and certainly smash all the war manoeuvres of the imperialists and their lackeys.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, dear comrades, we believe that this official state visit to your country, the talks to be held during our visit and their result will make a decisive contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity between our two Marxist-Leninist parties and a great advance in expanding and developing the bonds of cooperation existing between our two peoples in various domains.

May I propose a toast to the fraternal cooperation between the Workers Party of Korea and the MPLA-Workers party, to the success and progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great patriot, internationalist, outstanding leader of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thank you.

Kim-Dos Santos Talks

SK171647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, were held in Pyongyang on October 17.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, personages concerned Chong Song-nam and Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola Kim Chung-nam.

Present on the opposite side were Afonso Van Dunem, member and international secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party; Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of foreign relations; Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and minister of agriculture; Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation of the People's Republic of Angola; and others.

The talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Sightseeing Tour

SK171643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country and his entourage went to Mangyongdae on the afternoon of October 17.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Chong Chun-ki and So Kwan-hui, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Angola Kim Chung-nam.

After seeing round mementoes preserved at President Kim Il-song's native house, the guests posed for a photograph in front of it. Then they went round historic sites of revolution on Mangyong Hill.

The president and his entourage also inspected the Pyongyang Metro. They saw facilities and beautiful mural paintings at the underground stations.

Some members of the president's entourage visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

Art Performance

SK171637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on October 17 in honour of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song saw the performance together with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box in company with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos amid the playing of welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed them with cheers of hurrah and applause.

Invited to see the performance was the entourage of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Comrades Kim Yong-Nam, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, Kim Chung-nam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Angola, and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests. The performance was acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic plane.

At the end of the performance, a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos were projected on the backdrop of the stage and artists in Korean and Angolan costumes sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Angolan song "What Will You Do?" dancing a friendship dance.

Cheers of hurrah again burst forth when Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Mass Gymnastic Display

SK171655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on a state visit to our country saw a grand mass gymnastic display "Under the banner of independence" performed by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang on the afternoon of October 17 at the Moranbong Stadium.

Seeing the mass gymnastic display together with the guests were Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Chong Chun-ki and So Kwan-hui, and Kim Man-kum, Chong Song-nam, Kim Yu-sun, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned, Kim Chung-nam, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Angola, and working people in the city.

When Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his entourage appeared on the platform amid the playing of welcome music, the entire spectators and performers warmly welcomed them with applause.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appeared on the background. Inscribed here were words "Long live Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola."

The performers described on a big epic canvas of sports art the proud history of our people who have built a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in this land by brilliantly embodying the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The grand mass gymnastic display "Under the banner of independence" was warmly acclaimed by the guests and spectators.

Visit to Tractor Factory

SK190046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and his entourage inspected the Kumsong tractor plant and the Chongsan cooperative farm on October 18. The guests were accompanied by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam and So Kwan-hui, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Angola Kim Chung-nam.

The Kumsong tractor plant was garbed in festival attire to greet the friendly envoy of the Angolan people. Set up in the compound of the plant were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

When the president and his entourage arrived at the plant, the crowd warmly welcomed the guests with the welcome music and cheers. The guests were cordially met by Yu Pyong-yon, Kim Chong-pom and other personages concerned and leading personnel of the plant. At the processing and assembling shop, the president and his entourage saw with keen interest the processing of tractor accessories on the automatic line and assembling.

Noting that the plant is a fairly large and modern factory, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: We can see through this plant alone that a solid foundation of industrialisation has been laid in Korea. The president expressed the belief that the workers of the plant would achieve greater success in the production of tractors.

Then the president and his entourage drove to the Chongsan cooperative farm. After being briefed on the history of the farm, the guests were shown round the machine workteam, the nursery and the kindergarten.

In the afternoon they went to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace where they saw its educational facilities and various circle activities of school children. The members of the embroidery room presented embroideries to the president. The guests appreciated a performance given by the art circle members of the palace at the theatre there.

On the same day some members of the president's entourage visited the National Economy Institute.

Kim-Dos Santos 18 Oct Talks

SK182350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 18 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim's Dinner for Dos Santos

SK190004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a dinner on October 18 for Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Invited to the dinner were Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his entourage. Comrade Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, and personages concerned Chong Song-nam and Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Angola Kim Chung-nam were present there.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Award to Dos Santos

SK190013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The awarding ceremony took place at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on October 18. Present there was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, and personages concerned Chong Song-nam and Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Angola Kim Chung-nam were on hand.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his entourage were present there. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awarded order of National Flag First Class to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to the members of the entourage of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Economic, Cultural Agreement

SK192259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] was signed in Pyongyang on October 19.

The agreement was signed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and by Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation of Angola, authorized by the Government of the PRA.

Text of Friendship Treaty

SK200423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola which was signed in Pyongyang on October 19:

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola

Confirming and setting store by the close relations of friendship and cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and between the two peoples which were established during the glorious Angolan national liberation struggle and has been strengthened since the founding of the People's Republic of Angola;

Resolving to help with each other in creating conditions for consolidating and developing the revolutionary gains of the two peoples;

Calling for strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and all the progressive forces of the world struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism;

Inspired by a joint struggle of all forms they are waging, regarding it as a common idea to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism;

Desiring to help towards world peace and security, and considering it necessary to strengthen the efforts to liquidate backwardness and establish a new international economic order;

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola decided to sign this treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed upon the following points:

Article 1

The two contracting parties solemnly declare their determination to expand, deepen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in others internal affairs.

Article 2

The two contracting parties shall expand the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation and trade relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Article 3

The two contracting parties shall expand direct contacts between public organizations and cultural and scientific institutions to promote understanding as to the life and labour of the peoples of the two countries and experiences and successes attained in it.

Article 4

The two contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement, a powerful anti-imperialist, independent political force in the present era, and defend the fundamental principles and idea of this movement.

Article 5

The two contracting parties shall bend efforts to defend world peace and security and to see that the course of international detente attain greater depth and expand as a definite course in all parts of the world.

The two sides hold that universal and total disarmament including the complete removal of nuclear weapons be enforced under an effective international supervision, nuclear-free, peace zones be established in many parts of the world, the use of strength be banned in the international relations and disputes among nations be settled in a peaceful way.

Article 6

The two contracting parties shall continue to struggle against the imperialist forces and for the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Considering that all the peoples have the right to self-determination and the right to freely choose political, economic and social systems, the two contracting parties shall actively support the liberation struggle waged by the peoples under the colonial rule for freedom and independence and continue their efforts for the implementation of the United Nations declaration on granting independence to the colonial peoples.

Article 7

The two contracting parties shall continue to struggle for a democratic transformation of the present international economic relations and establishment of a new fair international economic order.

Article 8

The two contracting parties shall struggle against the imperialist attempt to split, dominate and exploit other countries and peoples.

Proceeding from this point of view, the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] reaffirms its stand of recognizing the DPRK as the only legitimate state of the entire Korean people and once again expresses its support to the efforts of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity, without any foreign interference.

The DPRK reaffirms its stand of opposing all attempts of the imperialist forces to disturb the stability of the PRA and supporting the struggle of the Angolan people for defending the national independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains.

Article 9

The two contracting parties shall regularly hold at various levels consultations on the question of development of relations between the two countries and international problems of common concern for the concrete implementation of the articles of this treaty.

Article 10

The two contracting parties solemnly declare that they will not join any alliance or action against the other party nor will they sign any international accord incompatible with this treaty.

Article 11

The two contracting parties shall settle through direct talks in the spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect the problems that might arise between them in interpreting and implementing all the articles of this treaty.

Article 12

This treaty shall come into force three months after its signing.

In this period the contracting nations requiring ratification shall take necessary constitutional procedures.

Article 13

The term of validity of this treaty is twenty years; it will be automatically extended for five years each time, unless one of the contracting parties proposes in writing to the other party its abrogation one year before its expiration.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on October 19, 1981, in Korean and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola

Kim Il-Song Sendoff

SK192330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left here on October 19 by special plane after concluding his state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, warmly saw off Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Pyongyang Airport.

The airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the goodwill envoy of the Angolan people. Set up amidst thousands of farewell bidders at the airport carrying flags of Korea and Angola, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands, were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Seen there were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola!"

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos came out to the airport amid the rising cheers of manse (hurrah).

The entourage of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also came to the airport.

Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae and So Kwan-hui, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personages in the domains of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola Kim Chung-nam.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present there. Farewell functions took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of Angola were played.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Juvenile Corps members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and hugged him.

At nine am the plane took off Pyongyang Airport.

Dos Santos' Departure Message

SK200434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KNCA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks on October 19 from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, leaving our country. The message reads:

Esteemed comrade: Leaving your great country upon conclusion of my first official state visit, I express heartfelt thanks to you for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded me and my delegation by the citizens and working people of beautiful Pyongyang, particularly by the Juvenile Corps members, the future of the Korean nation.

I am carrying away with me deep impressions of the achievements made by the Korean people in all spheres of social and economic activities and leaving behind the sentiments of solidarity and friendship of the Angolan people for the Korean people.

Hoping for a great success in the work for the peaceful reunification of Korea, I wish you, respected comrade president, good health and happiness and the Korean people prosperity.

Please accept assurances of my high fraternal considerations.

MATERIALS ON DPRK YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS

PRC, Other Delegates' Arrival

SK171020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on October 16 by plane to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Set up among the welcomers at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. When the guests arrived, a large crowd warmly welcomed them waving bunches of flowers.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, Comrade Kim Si-hak and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Choe Tae-pok, Han Ik-su, Kim Chang-yong and other personages concerned.

The following delegations and delegates arrived here: A delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran headed by Assadollah Badamchian, member of the Central Council of the party; Iona Holsted, chairman of the National Youth Council of New Zealand and delegate of the council; David Steele, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Communist Youth League of New Zealand and delegate of the league; Brian Small, vice-president of education and welfare of the New Zealand University Student's Association and delegate of the association; a delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front headed by Taslim Ahmed, vice-president of the front; Louise Connor, member of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist Movement of Australia and delegate of the movement; a delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth headed by Kenichi Zenmyo, chairman of its Central Committee; a delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yasushi Yugawa, member of the committee; a delegation of the Japan "Society of Independence" headed by Yoshiharu Okata, its permanent secretary; Yoshiaki Kanda, delegate of the Council of the Young Men's Associations of Japan and its general secretary; a delegation of the Hokkaido Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity headed by Hideaki Kohiyama, its general secretary; a delegation of the youth organization of the National Democratic Party of Egypt headed by 'Abd al-'Aziz Yusif Badawi Shaqir, its organizational secretary; a delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Han Ying, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China; and a delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand headed by Pinit Ruenreng, its vice-rector.

USSR, Other Delegates' Arrival

SK200449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- 39 delegations and delegates of various countries and international organisations arrived in Pyongyang on October 19 to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Among them are delegations and delegates of the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Peru, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Gabon, Nigeria, the United States of America, Mexico, Bulgaria, Benin, The Sudan, Surinam, Argentina, Angola, Uruguay, Iceland, India, Spain, Ecuador, Hungary, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea, Jamaica, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Turkey, France, Cuba, Tunisia, Poland, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia and St. Vincent Grenadines and delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations. The editor of the Barbados paper NATION also arrived here yesterday.

Earlier, a delegation of the International Union of Students arrived here.

Kim Il-song at Opening

SK200842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] opened this morning in Pyongyang in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The agenda items of the congress are as follows:

1. On summing up of the work of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.
2. On summing up of the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.
3. On revision of the statute of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.
4. On election of central leading bodies of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Attending the congress are 173 delegations and delegates from 125 countries and international organisations. The congress continues.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO KWP ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

SK191141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reply messages were sent to: Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Ye Jianying, chairman of the standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Kaysone Phomviharn, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Judge Abdus Sattar, acting president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; J.B. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Yeoh Ghim Seng, acting president of the Republic of Singapore; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand; General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, ex-head of state of Kampuchea; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Mohamed Abdelaziz, general secretary of the Polisario and president of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydara, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party; Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY; Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces; Hasan Bin Talal, acting king of Jordan; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon; Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana; Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Moshoeshoe the Second, king of Lesotho; Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius; Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Alda da Graca do Espirito Santo, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola; A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda; Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, head of state and government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Olav the Fifth, king of Norway; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta; Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Carl Gustav, king of Sweden; Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Jrho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland; Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chief of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the council; Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; John Michael Geoffrey Marningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados; and Milton Cato, prime minister of St Vincent Grenadines.

In his reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended deep thanks to them for their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and these countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

NODONG SINMUN NOTES KIM IL-SONG WORK ON ART

SK191045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN marks the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Develop Our Fine Art Into a Revolutionary One National in Style and Socialist in Content," an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song (October 16, 1966).

In an article headlined "Proud Fruition of Chuche-Based Fine Art" the paper says:

The immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song is an encyclopedia of the revolutionary theory of fine art in which the fundamental principle of building chuche-based fine art and the ways for its application are consummated; it is an inspiring banner to be constantly held fast to in the whole course of the socialist and communist construction of fine art.

With a scientific insight into the revolutionary nature of our fine art and the law of its development, he, in the work, gave a profound exposition of the fundamental mission and popular character of socialist national fine art and indicated the main direction of developing our fine art into a revolutionary one national in style and socialist in content and elaborated on ways for its realization and fighting tasks.

In the work he propounded a new, original aesthetic idea on the foundation and basis of the building of socialist national fine art and expounded that it serves as the basic way for the development of all genre and forms of fine art, thereby opening a new high stage of the development of our fine art.

The problem of the foundation for the development of fine art, the problem of its basis, is in essence to make various forms of fine art truly serve our revolution and people and lay the basis of its development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set store by the problem of the basis of fine art as an important problem in developing national fine art along a *chuche*-oriented line and clarified once again the policy of developing Korean painting, a form of traditional national painting of our country, and adopting its style as the basis of the development of our fine art.

At the same time he gave a classic formulation of the characteristics of the dynamic, beautiful and noble Korean painting and its distinct and succinct traditional way of painting and gave perfect answers to the problems of principle to be upheld in developing the Korean painting to suit contemporary aesthetics.

In the work he also gave an overall proposition to the idea and theory of further developing the national style of our fine art and developing our fine art into a true one for people carrying socialist content. And he gave wise answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of socialist national fine art such as the problem of waging an uncompromising struggle against the infiltration of the imperialist reactionary trend of fine art, keeping off opportunism and restorationism and truthfully reflecting the reality through various forms by strictly adhering to the method of socialist realism, the problem of artists creating more excellent works by going into pulsating realities and the problem of popularizing the creation of fine art and activating its dissemination.

The idea, theory and policy of the building of a revolutionary fine art advanced by the respected and beloved leader on the basis of the *chuche*-based tradition of literature and art established by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have become a powerful weapon for dynamically promoting the building of socialist and communist fine art, and its correctness and invincible truth are testified more convincingly with each passing day.

Noting that a brilliant efflorescence was witnessed in the fine art in the 1970s in which a heyday of *chuche*-based fine art was greeted in our country under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, the paper refers to the successes made by it.

SEOUL SEEKS TO SPONSOR 1986 ASIAN GAMES

SK170313 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to exert positive efforts to induce the 10th Asian Games to Seoul as part of the preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The 10th Asian sports festival is slated for Oct 3-18, 1986, and the venue for it will be determined at a general meeting of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) to be held in New Delhi coming Nov 27. Ninety-six delegates from 32 AGF member countries will take part in the general meeting.

Seoul, Pyongyang and Baghdad have reportedly applied for the right to stage the Asian Games.

In a report to the National Assembly Education-Information Committee yesterday, the Ministry of Education said that the Asian Games, if held in Seoul, would help prevent North Korea from obstructing the 1988 Seoul world sports festival. The report said that holding the Asian Games in Seoul would lure 3,500 athletes and 50,000 tourists from 32 member nations. The sponsorship of the Asian Games in Seoul would call for an estimated 74,300 million won, the report disclosed. Specifically, the document said that 26,100 million won would be spent in building stadiums and their facilities; 23,100 million won in erecting athletes' villages and 25,100 million won in sponsoring the event.

It was the first time the government announced its intention to lure the 1986 Asian Games.

In answer to questions by lawmakers, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho said the government plans to establish a sports science research institute to effectively promote national sports in preparation for the Olympics. He added that a special law should be legislated with regard to the successful conduct of the 1988 Olympics as Japan did for its 1964 Olympics.

As to the formation of a single South-North Korean team for the Olympics, Yi said Seoul's proposal made to Pyongyang for negotiations on this issue still remains effective. He said he hoped that North Korea will make a positive response.

Briefing the house panel on future preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, the ministry said the world sports event will be held at the Seoul Sports Complex at Chamsil Sept 20-Oct 5, 1988.

The ministry estimated that 15,500 athletes and 3,200 staff members from 100 of the 147 IOC member states will attend the Seoul event. Some 8,000 newsmen and 1,500 youth camping groups are expected to come to Seoul for the sports games, it said. There will be 23 sports events including the newly adopted tennis and table tennis in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the ministry revealed.

The ministry observed that about 353,455 million won or \$520 million will be needed to sponsor the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The amount is 259,163 million won less than the amount required by the International Olympic Committee. The ministry said that 187,527 million won will be invested in building stadiums and playgrounds; 2,775 million won in establishing lodges for newsmen and athletes and telecommunications facilities; 63,000 million won in preparing the Olympics organizing committee building and parking lots and 99,553 million won in sponsoring the event.

The needed fund will be raised from broadcasting subscribers' fees (67,500 million won), entrance fees and dues (9,800 million won), sale of the national estate (110,000 million won), government subsidies (152,461 million won) and others (13,694 million won), the ministry said.

The ministry also said that the Seoul Olympics organizing committee will be formed by the end of this year, and the committee will engage in preparations for the Olympics starting next year.

Each major central government organization will appoint officials in charge of preparations for the 1988 Olympics, it said.

ROK EXPRESSES 'REGRET' OVER SONODA REMARK ON AID

OW191223 Tokyo KYODO in English 12'1 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 19 (KYODO) -- South Korea Monday expressed regret over Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's remark last week that South Korea made insufficient preparation in requesting economic aid from Japan, according to Japanese Embassy sources here. The sources said that the regret was expressed when Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda met with South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong earlier in the day.

The one hour meeting was the first official contact between the two countries since the Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting was held in Seoul September 10-11.

No was apparently referring to the statement made by Sonoda in the Diet last Friday in which he said the papers presented by the South Korean Government as materials for requesting the aid "seemed like one night's work."

The dollar 6 billion aid request was made officially when Sonoda and No met in Tokyo in August.

The sources quoted the South Korean foreign minister as telling Maeda that Sonoda should avoid making remarks which might unnecessarily irritate South Korean people at a time when bilateral relations are in a delicate situation.

No specific proposal was made during the Maeda-No meeting, however, for another Sonoda-No meeting to find a breakthrough for the current standstill in bilateral relations, they said. [sentence as received]

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT VIOLATES ROK WATERS

SK170408 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pusan, Korea, Oct 17 (YONHAP) -- A Japanese fishing boat was seized Friday by a Korean patrol boat some 20.3 ms southeast of Yangsan near here on charges of violating South Korean territorial waters, marine police here announced Saturday. The announcement said the Japanese boat "Umigamaru" was found fishing some 3.3 kms within the Korean waters from 8:30 to 10:20 am and did not comply with the Korean patroller's radio warning that it stop fishing and get out of Korean waters.

Police have confiscated some 20 mackerels allegedly caught by the Japanese fishermen in the Korean waters and transferred the boat and its captain, Noburu Ueno, 28, to the marine police authorities here, which is now investigating the incident, it said.

It was the second time this year that a Japanese fishing boat was arrested in this area on charges of trespassing on Korean waters.

CHON TU-HWAN SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR NEW HIGHWAY

SK170614 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] Tamyang, Cholla Namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan said here yesterday that the start of construction of the 88 Olympic Expressway linking Kwangju with Taegu is significant from the viewpoint of balanced regional development.

When this expressway is completed, the sphere of life between the two regions will become closer, making the highway an "avenue for unity and reconciliation." Kwangju is the capital city of Cholla Namdo while Taegu is that of Kyongsang Pukto.

Addressing the ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the new road, the president said the government has decided to christen it as the 88 Olympic Expressway because Seoul is to host the Summer Olympics in 1988. Due to geographical reasons, personnel and material exchanges between the Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces have not been conducted "satisfactorily," the president said. This, he said, has caused a considerable extent of restriction not only to the "visible" exchanges but also to the "invisible" exchanges on the spiritual side. Now is the time for the nation to eliminate, one by one, such minus elements, he said.

"It is very important for us to develop our land in a sincere manner and to connect each region smoothly, thus bringing about national development and prosperity," the chief executive said. He observed that roads play a vital role for the acceleration of the national unity and consensus and for regional and personnel exchanges.

"I appeal to the people to devote themselves to the work with the belief that the shoveling here today is a kind of preparatory work for building an 'expressway of peace' to Sinuiju at the estuary of the Amnok River (bordering North Korea with Manchuria)," the chief executive said.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURPASSES 1980 FIGURE

SK160134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP) -- Korea's energy consumption this year amounted to 27.94 million tons in oil and oil equivalents at the end of September, up 6.4 percent over the same period one year earlier, according to an Energy-Resources Ministry tally. The January-September energy consumption tally released Friday showed that oil consumption decreased by 0.1 percent to 120.5 million barrels while coal consumption increased by 17.7 percent to 17.68 million tons, in a comparison with the previous year's consumption.

The anthracite briquettes, which are the main fuel utilized by low-income Korean families, represent seven percent of the total coal consumption, according to the tally. In the meantime, the electric power sales stood at 23.25 billion kWh, as of September, up 8.3 percent over sales of the previous year.

FRENCH FIRM FAVORED FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS CONTRACT

SK170533 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 3

[By Sin Yong-su]

[Text] Government officials hint that announcement of the foreign supplier of the secondary system for the nation's Nos 9 and 10 atomic power plants is imminent but refuse to reveal the most likely candidate. "We can not say who will be awarded the contract before getting final approval from higher authority," said a highranking official at the Ministry of Energy and Resources yesterday.

A total of six international power equipment makers from five countries are bidding for the contract to provide secondary systems for the two 950,000 kW-capacity nuclear power plants under construction at Ulchin, Kyongsang Pukto, on Korea's southeastern coast. The six firms, Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Electric Co. of the United States, GEC of Britain, BGC of Switzerland, Alsthon Atlantique of France and Mitsubishi of Japan.

The secondary system in the nuclear power plant refer to the turbine generators and auxiliary components usually called balance of plants (BOP) and sometimes turbine generators alone while the reactor system is called the primary system.

The 5,500 million franc contract to build the primary system for Nos 9 and 10 units has been awarded to French nuclear equipment maker, Framatome. Another French firm, Cogema, won the contract to supply fuel for the two atomic plants over a 10-year period.

Selection of the final supplier of the secondary system was originally planned to be completed by the end of June this year but the deadline has been time and again adjusted backward. "It may be good evidence of how much difficulty we have been experiencing in choosing the contractor for the secondary system," said the ministry official. "We are determined to complete the selection work by the end of this month. We think that date is the final deadline," said the ministry official, who is responsible for nuclear power generation affairs.

He confessed that the government is hastening to conclude a contract for purchasing the secondary system. If the selection is delayed past the final deadline, he said, the dedication of the two power plants should be delayed by as much.

The two French-made reactor-using plants are scheduled to go on stream in March of 1988 and 1989, respectively.

What is posing the biggest problem in our work to select the supplier is consideration of the noncommercial factor, what the ministry officials call "plus a alpha." They declined to specify what the plus alpha means but suggested that it is closely related to diplomatic relationships.

In an era of high money rate, the ministry official said the terms of financing to be provided or arranged by the would-be supplier for purchase of the secondary system should have significant weight in choosing the supplier. In the aspect of financing, the French bidder must have a big edge over other competitors. At the moment, France's export credit have by far more favorable conditions -- low-interest rate -- than any nuclear equipment-exporting nations.

The financing condition will have a far-reaching effect on the overall plan. Whether it will purchase the secondary system on the "island base" or "component base" will entirely depend on the terms of financing to be offered by the would-be final contractor, he said.

The island base means the tender method whereby the turbine generators and BOP are purchased as a package while the component base refers to the method in which turbine generator and BOP are purchased in different contracts.

At the moment, the government is placing significant weight to the component base method which will result in use of locally-produced equipments for part of the secondary system except for the turbine generator. According to the tender method, the contract price will vary greatly. If the island base method is decided on, the total contract price will top \$500 million as against \$120 million or so for the component base, the official expected. The ministry officials say that significant portions of the BOP for the two nuclear power plants can be supplied by the party state-owned Korean Heavy Industries and Construction Co (KHICO) -- Korea's largest and sole integrated power equipment maker. More important, the KHICO's huge production capacity has long been idle due to lack of orders, causing the government energy-policy officials irritation.

In technology, the six bidding companies are on a similar level, the official said. "We can not tell one from another in terms of technology standards, of the six foreign competitors," he said.

However, one industry source cautiously said the French company is some favored to win the contract, decisively aided by its favorable financing term. [sentence as published]

EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

BK130503 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Oct (SPK) -- Today a delegation of the Ministry of Education led by Minister Pen Navouth left Phnom Penh to attend the conference of ministers of education of socialist countries to be held in the GDR on 20 October. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Hang Chuon, assistant to the minister, and cadres of the Education Ministry. Rolf Dach, ambassador of the GDR to the PRK, was also present on the occasion.

HEALTH MINISTER ATTENDS MEETING IN HUNGARY

BK170922 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Yit Kim Seng, PRK minister of health, attended the conference on peace in the Hungarian People's Republic on 3 and 4 October 1981. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, and attended by many high-ranking cadres of the Hungarian party and government.

The aim of the conference was to arrange a plan for peace-oriented activities to reduce tension and to advise peace-loving people throughout the world in seeking ways to prevent the production of neutron bombs recently decided upon by the U.S. Reagan government.

CHHENG PHON, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CUBA MEETINGS

BK180824 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of Revolution, a Kampuchean delegation led by Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, left Phnom Penh on Thursday [15 October] to attend the Second Congress of the Committee for the Defense of Revolution and the Fourth Conference of Patriotic Fronts of Socialist Countries in Havana.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chey Sophirom, vice minister; Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, press and culture; and other personalities. Hector Gallo, ambassador of Cuba, was also present on the occasion.

BOU THANG, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CONFERENCE

BK150746 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] After attending the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos conference on propaganda and education, the delegation of the Kampuchean Central Propaganda and Education Commission led by Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, returned safely to the fatherland on the afternoon of 13 October.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; Comrade Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, press and culture; Comrade Nut Savoeun, vice minister of public health; Comrade Van Sun Heng, acting president-director general of Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People; female Comrade Som Kim Suor, deputy director general of Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People; representatives of the KAMPUCHEA newspaper and SPK news agency; and a large number of cadres from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. Also present at the airport were the comrade representatives of the Lao Embassy in Kampuchea.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION DELEGATION VISITS

Greeting by Heng Teav

BK160629 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] led by its secretary, Gopal Sriwastava, vice chairman of the All-India Trade Union Congress, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to the PRK.

It was greeted upon its arrival by Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and other personalities.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK181324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received in audience in Phnom Penh on Saturday [17 October] a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] led by its secretary, Gopal Sriwastava, vice chairman of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The chairman of the Council of State warmly greeted the visit of the delegation. He talked about the development achieved in all fields by the PRK during the past 2 years or more under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. Despite the sabotage maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists and international reactionaries, the Kampuchean revolution in particular and the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in general are taking firm steps forward, he stressed.

Heng Samrin expressed thanks to the WFTU for its support of the just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people. For his part, Gopal Sriwastava expressed his indignation at the barbarous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the Kampuchean people and also his regret that some countries continue to support these criminals, who have already been condemned to death by the Kampuchean people. He affirmed the strong support of the WFTU for the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese peoples and his intention to inform the workers of the world about the real situation in Kampuchea.

Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, was present on this occasion.

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION TASKS OUTLINED

BK151413 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Strive To Accelerate Communication and Transportation Activities as a Contribution To Increasing Production and Stabilizing the People's Living Conditions"]

[Text] Transportation benefits both social economic activities and industry. In all places and at all times, if the communication and transportation sector is insufficient or restricted, the region affected will be forced to live within itself and to overextend its manpower in order to produce virtually everything to meet its own demands, as it cannot make exchanges with the outside world. In contrast, when the communication and transportation sector is excellent, exchanges of goods take place rapidly and meet the needs of the transacting parties, while the distribution of manpower is well concentrated, bringing about an increase in production and gradually improving the living conditions of the inhabitants.

In the days following liberation, the communication sector, as other national sectors, was badly damaged. Throughout the country there were only about a dozen automobiles. Large boats and ships, locomotives, trains and railways were seriously damaged or destroyed. At the same time, almost all our people were afflicted by illness and faced serious food shortages. In such a situation, the restoration of communications and the acceleration of transportation facilities became a most urgent necessity that was closely linked with the task of fighting to eliminate famine and rehabilitate the economy.

Firmly grasping this necessity, both cadres and employees, with the good cooperation and protection provided by the Kampuchean people's revolutionary army, using the initial shipments of aid from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the GDR, resolutely began to restore the main communication lines and to transport foodstuffs for direct distribution to the people. Their results were most encouraging and thus they succeeded in pushing back by one important step the danger of famine, which was the legacy of the U.S. imperialist war and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. They also achieved significant results in facilitating efforts to rehabilitate production.

In particular, during the first three quarters of 1981, the communication and transportation sector waged a vigorous struggle to fulfill the tasks of building and repairing logistics lines and transporting goods. They strove with a clear sense of renewal and a firm grasp of the significance of their responsibility at this arduous stage of the revolution, which demands that everyone be determined to brave all obstacles and consent to all sacrifices for the fatherland.

In practical terms, we have transported more than 200,000 tons of goods and equipment to all needy provinces and regions and have reaped an income of more than 40 million riels for the state budget. The main overland communication lines have been gradually repaired and improved. We have built or repaired nearly 500 meters of bridges.

Thanks to their ingenuity, the brave and industrious workers of our revolution have repaired and returned to service many discarded locomotives, ships, boats and cars. This has rendered our transportation activities far more effective. The success of the fourth campaign to remove goods and equipment from Kompong Som warehouses and to transport several thousand tons of these materials to Phnom Penh within a short time showed most clearly our fighting ability in the revolutionary movement as well as the significance of cooperation with all provincial and regional departments and services. At the same time, it also brought us additional experience in transporting, storing and removing goods.

At present the requirement of the revolution in the field of national construction is to increase production, and in particular to accelerate agriculture, in order to ensure stability and a decent livelihood for the people. In this connection, the communication and transportation sector plays a particularly important role.

Our Fourth KPRP Congress, in dealing with economic construction, also underlined the three tasks of the communication and transportation sector: to create an appropriate organizational structure for distribution and transportation; carry out the campaign to repair and build communication roads; and train administrative cadres and expand the ranks of transportation personnel from the central to the regional levels.

At the present time, in a situation in which our people in a number of regions are faced with food shortages caused by natural calamities, as well as in order to facilitate the exchange of goods between the state and the people in a bid to encourage the latter to increase production, the communication and transportation sector must pay attention to the following requirements in order to fulfill its tasks to the best of its ability:

- 1 Raise the sense of resolute struggle and responsibility to the revolution; see to it that mastery over transportation is achieved rapidly; and ensure that goods reach their destination without damage or loss. Administrative cadres must make an effort to improve the methods and procedures of transporting, loading and storing goods. They must not be afraid to punish wrongdoers and must find ways to reward those who are active and who carry out their work well. They must learn how to organize and distribute transport means properly so as to achieve the greatest efficiency in work, based on the prevailing conditions in each locality. Great attention must be paid to the remote localities. Care must be taken to avoid paying attention solely to areas of easy access or areas related to personal interests.

2. It is imperative to combine the forces of the central body with those of localities [words indistinct] main communication lines in order, on the one hand, to accelerate transportation and, on the other, to prevent damage to or loss of the means of transport. In repair work, it is most important to rely on the asset of each locality; that is, ingeniously use locally available equipment, except vital parts that cannot be found in the locality. In this case, contact the central body to solve the problem.

The army, guerrillas, cadres, personnel and inhabitants are all expected to raise their revolutionary vigilance to ensure the safety of communication lines as well as to practice thrift regarding the use of transport means. When damage occurs, repair work must be undertaken without delay in order to guarantee the smooth flow of transportation. Proper and economic use of equipment for the repair of machinery and other auxiliary instruments is essential. Efforts must be made to eliminate wastefulness, embezzlement, theft and dishonesty.

3. It is imperative to enhance cooperation between the central and regional bodies, between services, between departments and so on to accelerate transportation work more actively and with greater enthusiasm in order to ensure that goods reach their destination on time.

With regard to the transportation of goods from the provinces to districts, communes and villages, all transport means must be mobilized -- overland and riverine. It is absolutely essential to avoid individualism and selfishness. Taking and hiding tools for use in transporting collective goods for personal use is forbidden. Police units must clearly understand their duty and void impeding the flow of transportation without well-founded reasons. At the same time, they must raise their sense of responsibility before the revolution by ensuring security at all costs.

With good management and organization, and thanks to the lofty sense of responsibility of the cadres, personnel, workers, combatants and inhabitants as a whole, our communication and transportation activities will certainly make an important contribution to ensuring stability and gradually improving the living conditions of our people until we achieve complete social well-being along with the development of a socialist economy in accordance with the goal set by the fourth party congress.

IENG SARY HOLDS MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS AT UN

BK171210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
15 Oct 81

[Text] On 9 October Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly, met and talked with His Excellency Alfonso Barrera Valverde, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary expressed the profound thanks of the people and Government of Ecuador for their constant support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government. Ieng Sary also spoke on the favorable development of the struggle in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea.

The Ecuadorean minister of foreign relations reiterated the sympathy and support of the people and Government of Ecuador for the just struggle for national salvation of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Also present at this meeting were His Excellency Alborno, permanent representative of Ecuador to the United Nations, and Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations.

On the afternoon of 9 October Ieng Sary and His Excellency Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala, foreign minister of the Central African Republic, met and had a cordial conversation. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the international situation and the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in Kampuchea. On behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary thanked the Central African Republic for its support of the just cause of struggle for national salvation of the Kampuchean people. Also present at this meeting were His Excellency Pierre Kibanda, ambassador of the Central African Republic to Washington and permanent representative to the United Nations; Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations; and Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Senegal.

THIOUNN THIOUM RECEIVES FOREIGN GUESTS

BK150928 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Mrs (Barbara Bayer), an American representing the International Catholic Committee for Refugees, and (Marsi Moalborisi), a representative of the Italian paper Milan EVENING NEWS, have paid visits to Democratic Kampuchea.

On the morning of 5 October Mrs (Barbara Bayer) handed over a number of books on medicine and agriculture written in the Kampuchean language to Mey Mann, second vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, for further distribution to the Kampuchean doctors and people. On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, Mey Mann thanked the International Catholic Committee for Refugees for publishing and distributing these books to our Kampuchean people.

On the same day (Marsi Moalborisi) visited a number of villages, schools, hospitals and research centers in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. Everywhere they visited the guests met and held discussions with our responsible cadres. In one area the guests met a number of people who had fled from the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy. They asked these people about their living conditions. The people told the guests about the shortages and misery caused by the criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy. (Marsi Moalborisi) also watched our Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas in training. The two guests were impressed by the efforts made by our Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in building villages, engaging in production for self-consumption and implementing the new strategic political line.

On the afternoon of 8 October Thiounn Thioum, minister of economy and finance, met and held talks with Mrs (Barbara Bayer) and (Marsi Moalborisi) at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Also present at the meeting were Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications; Mey Mann; and a number of cadres.

The two guests ended their successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea and left for their respective countries on the morning of 9 October 1981.

LEADERS THANKED FOR PRC NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK180551 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] On 15 October 1981, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, received a message from Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, thanking them for their greetings on the occasion of the PRC National Day.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the PRC, we received your greetings and thank you very much. We hope that the friendly relations and the deep friendship between the two countries -- China and Democratic Kampuchea -- and the peoples of the two countries be strengthened and developed.

On the same occasion Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, received a message from Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister of the PRC, thanking him for his greetings.

VODK REPORTS SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON SRV RAILROADS

Pursat Province

BK170916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
16 Oct 81

[Text] On 7 October our army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's railway track between (Svay) village and (Pon) station, MOUNG District, MOUNG battlefield, Pursat. We cut 3 portions of the Vietnamese enemy's railway track for a total of 88 meters.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the MOUNG battlefield, Pursat!

Further Pursat Attack

BK170917 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
16 Oct 81

[Text] On 8 October our army and guerrillas attacked and cut the Vietnamese enemy's railway track at (Thnal Bat), Svay Don Kev, Pursat Province. We cut 10 portions of the railway track for a total of 500 meters.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Pursat Province!

LAO GUERRILLA ACTION AGAINST SRV TROOPS REPORTED

BK161105 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
14 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a battle report from Laos: On 4 October the Vietnamese enemy stepped on mines planted by the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas in (O Vieng) hamlet. One Vietnamese soldier was killed and three others were wounded by the explosion.

UN DISCUSSION OF KAMPUCHEA ISSUE CONDEMNED

BK200352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[SIANG PASASON 20 October commentary: "The Situation in Kampuchea Is Irreversible"]

[Text] Yesterday, as a result of the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, together with certain reactionary ASEAN countries and their satellites, the so-called Kampuchea issue -- which they cooked up -- was illegally raised for discussion in the UN General Assembly. This is another attempt by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, following the recent failure of the so-called tripartite meeting in Singapore, to change the situation in Kampuchea in favor of their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions. But their dull hope will never be realized. Their collusion in organizing the so-called tripartite Kampuchean meeting in Singapore, retaining the seat of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers in the United Nations and stubbornly raising the so-called Kampuchean problem for discussion in this session of the UN General Assembly are nothing but arrogant acts of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea -- a fully independent and sovereign state.

As everyone knows, after overthrowing the genocidal clique -- the faithful lackeys of Beijing -- the Kampuchean people have fully regained their rights and have resolutely built a bright, new life while maintaining and consolidating their admirable new system of government, namely, the popular republic system, that they have selected by themselves. Therefore, it can be said that the sole, legal state power which genuinely represents the interests of the Kampuchean people is the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and that without the participation or approval of the PRK Government, all affairs concerning Kampuchea are null and void.

The Lao people resolutely denounce the evil schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries' forces against Kampuchea. We demand that the United Nations promptly grant the PRK its legitimate seat and that it promptly put a stop to all discussions of the so-called Kampuchean problem. Such discussions cannot solve any problem. On the contrary, they will only serve to further aggravate the serious situation in Kampuchea as well as in this region.

The Lao people, together with the Vietnamese people, are resolved to consolidate and strengthen their militant solidarity, special relations and all-round cooperation with the Kampuchean people for the success of the revolution in each country and for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region. All efforts by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to reverse the current of the Kampuchean people's history will never achieve success. The situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible.

The Kampuchean people -- who daily receive vigorous assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as from various nonaligned countries and progressive people throughout the world -- will certainly defeat all their enemies.

STATEMENT BY THAI DEPUTY ARMY COMMANDER SCORED

BK180404 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] On 11 October the Bangkok POST published a statement by Gen Sak Buntharakun, deputy army commander in chief of Thailand, slandering and vilifying the friendship between Laos and Vietnam. He brazenly stated that Laos and Vietnam want to annex 17 northeastern provinces of Thailand. He also attempted to cover up the Chinese reactionary ruling clique's hegemonist and expansionist schemes against Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia.

Gen Sak Buntharakun's slanderous statement is nothing but a review of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary ruling clique's shopworn theme aimed at concealing the just opinion of Thailand and the world. This opinion vigorously supports the initiatives advanced by the Indochinese countries to achieve peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and condemns the Thai ruling clique for following the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in dividing and opposing the Indochinese countries, sabotaging negotiations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN and continuing to aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia. All this is intended to implement Beijing's expansionist schemes in the region.

SISAVAT KEBOUNPHAN RETURNS FROM HANOI CEREMONY

BK141243 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Oct (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and the Government of the LPDR led by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the party CC, minister to the Prime Minister's Office, of interior and chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, on October 13 arrived here from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Sisavat Keobounphan left here on October 10 to award Vietnamese workers who had contributed to the great successes in the safeguarding of socialist construction in Laos during the past 5 years.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice prime minister, head of the National Planning Committee; Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister to the Prime Minister's Office and other high-ranking officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, Colonel Le Minh Tuan, military attache, and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy were also present at the airport.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GDR

BK131024 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Oct (KPL) -- A delegation of the Education Ministry led by its minister, Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also deputy prime minister, on October 12 left here for the German Democratic Republic.

Phoumi Vongvichit will lead his delegation to attend the conference of the education ministers of the socialist countries which will be held in Berlin from October 20 to 23.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Sisomphon Lovansai, vice chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, Quottama Chounlamani, deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs and other high-ranking officials of the said ministry. Dieter Doering and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors of the GDR and Vietnam to Laos, were also present at the airport.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES POLISH ARMY DAY

BK131027 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Oct (KPL) -- General Khantai Siphandon, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence, on October 12 sent a message of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic.

Khantai Siphandon expressed his best wishes and warmest salutations to the Polish People's Army [PPA] on the latter's 38th anniversary. He also conveyed the combative solidarity and friendship relations to the entire combatants of the PPA. Under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the PPA had firmly united with the Soviet Army in the struggle against Hitlerian fascists, and liberated the Polish nation, thus honorably contributing to the safeguarding of socialism and peace in Europe and the world, the message stresses.

Concerning the present difficulty in Poland caused by imperialism and its stooges, the Lao People's Liberation Army is convinced that with the great assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the PPA will foil all dark schemes of the enemies and safeguard the gains of the Polish socialist revolution, the message further notes.

The consolidation of friendship relations and combative solidarity between the armies and peoples of the two countries are also stressed at the end of the message.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH CUBA

For the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to Cuba by Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, see the Cuba section of the 19 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GUINEA

BK150959 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Oct (KPL) -- The Lao Foreign Ministry on October 15 issued here a communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

This decision is aimed at strengthening the friendship relations and promoting the cooperation between the two countries based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other, equality and reciprocal advantages, said the communique.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WORLD FOOD YEAR SET UP

BK141247 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Oct (KPL) -- The National Committee for the International Year for World Food was set up by the Council of Ministers on September 12th [month as received].

In accordance with the resolutions of the 1978 20th Congress of the World Food and Agriculture Organization with regard to making 1981 as the International Year for World Food, the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has made a decision to establish the National Committee for the International Year for World Food.

The national committee consists of the following officials:

1. Khamphet Phommavan, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, chairman of the committee;
2. Meun Somvichit, chairman of the National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans, vice chairman;
3. Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the National Planning Committee, vice chairman.

The National Committee of the International Year for World Food consists of 8 secretaries and 6 committee members.

SIANG PASASON EDITORIAL MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK120952 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Oct (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on October 12 ran an editorial marking the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Laos.

36 years ago, the paper said, following the Soviet Red Army's victory won over the German and Japanese fascists, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, had risen up to take over the administrative power into their hands.

On the 23d of August 1945, the Lao people had taken the power from the Japanese fascists, and declared the independence day on the 12th of October in the same year. That historic event was the landmark proclaiming to the world that the Lao people had completely destroyed the imperialist slavery yoke and shackles. After that, the Lao people had rehabilitated the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The spirit of October 12 fully proved the Lao people's profound traditions of patriotism and solidarity in struggling against the imperialist aggressors for independence, and this spirit had opened a new path for the Lao revolution towards victory, SIANG PASASON noted.

During the period that the French imperialists were trying to invade Laos for the second time in 1946, the Lao people, side by side with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, waged a victorious struggle against the French colonialists and forced them to sign the Geneva agreement in 1954 acknowledging the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Shortly after that, the paper went on, the American imperialists had jumped into Laos to take the place of the French colonialists. Facing this situation the Lao People's Revolutionary Party had kept on leading the entire Lao people to wage a hard and life and death struggle against the American imperialists and their henchmen for 20 years and gained complete victory by liberating the motherland and declared the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which opened a new era, an era of independence, freedom and socialism for Laos, and the Lao people had become the real masters of their own nation and destiny.

All the above-mentioned victories had been achieved due to the spirit of October 12 and due to the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in enhancing the tradition of profound patriotism and in combining creatively Marxism-Leninism, rendering Laos, which is a rural, small economically backward country, to set up a new regime throughout its territory.

Since then our people have expanded the heroic tradition of October 12th in the defence and construction of our new regime. We have foiled all dark schemes and provocative acts of the enemies within the country and from outside, thus having secured the territorial integrity and improving the people's standard of living in all fields. Our national prestige in the international arena has been raised. However, the editorial further notes, on the path toward socialism, we still have to face difficulties and the results from the war aftermath, and from the large-scale provocations of the internal and external enemies, particularly those coming from Beijing hegemonists and expansionists. Acknowledging these facts, therefore, in view to commemorate the independence day (October 12th) this year with meaning, the whole party, army and people should enhance the tradition of October 12th, which in concrete terms means they need to contribute to the implementation of the 8th resolution of the party CC, and in the fulfillment of the state first 5-year plan, SIANG PASASON concluded.

POST ANALYZES ASEAN-KHMER ROUGE RELATIONS

BK140507 Bangkok POST in English 14 Oct 81 p 4

[From the "Eye on Indochina" column by Alan Dawson]

[Text] The battle to put together an anti-Vietnam coalition government is going poorly, despite intense and sometimes almost frantic efforts to turn the too-general Singapore statement into a reality.

There is a growing disillusionment within ASEAN with the Khmer Rouge, which seems to have somehow parlayed its importance on the resistance battlefield into a political superiority complex. At the same time, Khieu Samphan's men and women of Democratic Kampuchea are turning arrogant towards ASEAN views.

The ad hoc committee meetings in Bangkok which are trying to put together a coalition that would be both plausible to the world and workable on important policy points have not yet fallen into fruitless haranguing. But they appear headed that way.

The negotiators for Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), who already consider that they have given in on a huge number of issues in order to try to make coalition work, are on the edge of being disenchanted. They feel they were forced to give in on principle because of outside pressure, and now do not wish to give in to every one of the ministries in a coalition. Thai officials who are the supposed villains say that is ridiculous. In fact, it was pressure upon the KPNLF which made any coalition discussion possible. And "pressure," if it can be termed that, upon the Khmer Rouge now is aimed at forcing them to honour their promises about truly sharing power with the other two groups.

Why the Khmer Rouge would now be complaining is hard to fathom. It appears, however, that it is a combination of factors which has led them to believe that they can press what they see as a political advantage. It has not yet occurred to them, according to some analysts, that the political advantage they have comes only by accident.

First, the KPNLF and Sihanouk have some respect from Western-ASEAN and nonaligned nations who form the rough coalition of world opinion which opposes Vietnamese action in Kampuchea. Sympathy and respect for the Khmer Rouge is in extremely short supply, is heavily rationed and comes about almost only because of the tough, dedicated and highly-motivated army which continues to fight the highly-rated Vietnamese forces.

But Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge has, if anything, increased in recent months. "Democratic Kampuchea" has been reluctantly accepted by all resistance groups as the official name of the country, despite misgivings over it. Alexander Haig has shaken hands with Ieng Sary.

The Khmer Rouge has apparently put two and two together to make five and fails to realise its mistake: that support for a coalition to take over the Democratic Kampuchea name (and seat at the UN) is not meant to show support for what passes today for Democratic Kampuchea.

Footnote: UN correspondent Edgar Koh notes a distinct chilliness in the air between Khmer Rouge and ASEAN Diplomats.

He says that there is open criticism from the ASEAN officials of Ieng Sary and his aides, most especially because Ieng Sary failed to heed ASEAN advice on a diplomatically crucial point.

The coalition of nations opposed to Vietnam's Kampuchea policy managed with little trouble to keep the Kampuchean seat in the UN again last month.

As they have the past 2 years, ASEAN diplomats then asked Ieng Sary not to rub salt in the Soviet-Vietnam wounds by speaking. Last month, for the first time, Ieng Sary ignored them and rose to his feet to attack Vietnam and to thank his "friends" for voting for the DK seat. It was gratitude that most of the nations did not want, for they abhor the Khmer Rouge and support them in the diplomatic forum only for technical reasons.

ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST PLANS

BK180400 Bangkok POST in English 11 Oct 81 p 7

[Interview with Gen Sak Buntharakun by POST editor-in-chief The Chongkhadikit -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The communists are being routed in the north, the northeast and the central plain by the use of a strategy drawn up by His Majesty the King. Lt Gen Sak Buntharakun explained this to me in an exclusive interview.

To understand the value of his operations, it is necessary to explain communist strategy and tactics. Hanoi has never made secret its claim on behalf of Laos, which has virtually become a part of the Vietnamese-dominated federation of Indochina, incorporating the 17 northeastern provinces of Thailand. Documents obtained from captured or killed Pathet Lao officers during the Vietnam war showed clearly that their leaders entertained the claim. Diplomats from Bangkok have returned from assignments to the Vietnamese capital not so long ago with the claim still ringing in their ears -- voiced by top Hanoi officials.

Communist plans call for carving out northeast Thailand from the rest of the country with activities concentrated at strategic points along an L-shaped line which begins at the tip of the finger of Laotian territory which juts into Thailand, runs straight south and moves eastward towards the Kampuchean border.

A most strategic target on the perpendicular of the "L" is the Khao Kho range on the border of Phitsanulok and Phetchabun. The communists were moving in to take over and hold and use this as base from which to carry out the "L" strategy.

His Majesty the King then conceived the idea of defeating the communists by reversing their tactics on themselves. The Communist Party of Thailand had been following the Maoist principles of "jungle encircling village, village encircling town, town encircling city" to gain control and domination over the country.

In reverse, it would work as "city surrounding town, town surrounding village, village surrounding jungle." This was tried out at Khao Kho.

Explaining the army's policy, Sak said, "There are two threats to our country. The internal threat is from the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. The other is the external threat. We avoid as much as possible using the army to suppress the CPT. The primary duty of the army is to defend the country from the outside threat. This does not mean that we abandon the people. No. The regular soldiers train them and slowly withdraw as they become more self-reliant with volunteers taking over more responsibility. This is what has been happening at Khao Kho."

Another reason for the defeat of the CPT is the momentum of the campaign. "We just don't restrict operations to the dry season. For example, in Khao Kho, the suppression continues through the rainy season.

"About 2,000 supporters of the CPT have evacuated from Khao Kho for Hin Long Kla communist base in Phetchabun. That leaves about 400 in Khao Kho. About 100 of these are armed. We expect to clean Khao Kho of communists by next year.

"We have received indications that a large number of the 2,000 who have left for Hin Long Kla would like to come over to the government's side. We have been conducting effective psychological warfare at Hin Long Kla. Also, there is hardly any food for the people there. Only about 20 to 30 of the 2,000 are armed."

He said that the internal threat posed by the CPT is "just as bad" as the external threat of aggression.

Asked whether the CPT still receives aid from the Chinese communists, he said, "I don't want to comment on that but we can say that the CPT is still pro-Chinese, though there may be some elements which are pro-Soviet -- a matter which we are closely analysing."

Asked whether the external threat comes from Vietnam or China, Sak said, "The immediate threat can be said to come from Vietnam."

On the capability of Thai forces to combat an invading Vietnamese army, the deputy army commander in chief said, "We can surely fight them but how long will the fighting take? Who is on which side? Which power supports which side?"

"If we have to fight with them, man to man, we have to look at several things. It may be true that the other side has more equipment but does it have the economic means to pursue a long war? Vietnam is already short of food. At the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som, Soviet ships have been bringing in wheat.

"How long can Moscow continue spending about 20 million baht a day on maintaining the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Where is fuel for their tanks? Where is the ammunition for the artillery? The Soviets are aiding as far as they can keep a control. The Americans did the same with the South Vietnamese."

Sak explained that tank warfare between Thailand and Vietnam could not be like that between Israel and Egypt and there are no wide plains like those between Brussels and Paris. Tanks could get bogged down, and "it is the soldiers with the rifles who will get the tank crew."

Size of tank guns is not important in battles at close quarters, especially if the big guns have to fire over a kilometre.

"They may have big guns but they cannot shoot us when we are close," Sak said. "Besides, big tanks will sink in our paddies or will cause the collapse of bridges they are crossing and fall into the rivers. In the rainy season, they won't be of much use." If the Vietnamese should invade Thailand, "we have to use our paramilitary to help the regular military forces in giving total war to the aggressors," Sak said.

"We Thai people have a certain tendency not to get involved in anything until the country is endangered and then we are united."

The army is trying to be as self-reliant as possible. "We are making our own guns, mortars, rocket launchers, rifles and ammunition. The air force and the navy are also making their own equipment."

About what weapons systems are suitable for Thailand, Sak said, "We have set up a committee of technicians who consider this important question. I cannot say whether the Red Eye or the Blowpipe is better."

PROTEST HANDED TO INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

BK170918 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Vice President of the Indian senate Shyamlal Yadav paid a courtesy call on the speaker of the house of representatives, Mr Nuntheng Thongsawat, on Thursday [15 October]. On this occasion, secretary of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Standing Committee Anan Buranawanit handed a letter to Mr Yadav to protest against the Indian prime minister's statement about Thailand and Kampuchea which was published in the September copy of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW.

Mr Yadav said that inaccurate news published in certain newspapers can sometimes cause misunderstanding among nations. He himself has never seen a copy that contains the interview because the magazine is not widely sold in India.

Mr Buntheng explained to a Radio Thailand reporter that it is not wrong to submit the letter of protest to India because Thailand wishes to make it known that it is not involved in the Kampuchean fighting. He added that the Thai and Indian parliaments have always retained an excellent relationship.

U.S., PRC COORDINATING TO USE THAILAND AS BASE

BK171240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] A high-level Thai military source recently disclosed that during Thai Prime Minister Prem's recent visit to the United States, U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig had discussed with him the dispatching and stationing of some U.S. army units in Thailand.

The source further reported that the United States would like to reestablish its military bases in Thailand. The fact that the United States wants to bring its troops back to Thailand and reestablish its military bases in Thailand has clearly exposed Washington's plot to coordinate with the Beijing expansionists in using Thailand as a base from which to oppose the Indochinese countries, tying Thailand to its chariot, causing tension and opposing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With this goal in mind, Washington has increased its military aid to Thailand, conducted battle drills in coordination with Thailand and sent several high-ranking delegations to Thailand. Noteworthy is that one of these delegations visited the den of the Kampuchean reactionaries living in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

This indicates that the U.S. imperialists have stubbornly refused to learn from their deplorable defeat despite the consequences they and their followers have thus far been unable to resolve.

HANOI COMMENTS ON UN KAMPUCHEA DEBATE

BK191231 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the proposal of Beijing, Washington and other reactionaries in the ASEAN countries, the United Nations General Assembly will be discussing the so-called Kampuchean problem on Monday [19 October].

Recently, the ASEAN countries have presented an overall political settlement of the Kampuchean problem aimed at distorting the Kampuchean situation, demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and reviving the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea.

This is the third time Beijing, Washington and other reactionaries in the ASEAN countries attempt to use the United Nations to serve their wicked designs.

In the past 3 years, under the leadership of the Government of the PRK, the land of Angkor has been resurging with life. Famine is no longer a problem. The new administration elected by the people has been consolidated at all levels and is effectively managing all national affairs. This is an established fact in the eyes of foreign visitors.

In that situation, the discussion of the so-called Kampuchean problem in the current session of the UN General Assembly without the participation of the legal and genuine representative of the Kampuchean people is an illegal, brazen act of intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This is also contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter.

It is ironic that while Beijing, Washington and their followers desperately stick to the so-called Kampuchean problem and try to maintain the illegal seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, only a small group of bandits representing that regime remains active along the Thai border. The bloodthirsty nature of the Pol Pot clique continues to frighten the Kampucheans, who most recently discovered more mass graves of about 60,000 murdered persons south and southwest of Phnom Penh, and an area where 90,000 persons were massacred inside a pagoda in Takeo Province.

The crimes of the Pol Pot butchers cannot be justified by Beijing, Washington and other reactionary forces at the United Nations forum. Obviously, the so-called settlement of the Kampuchean problem to be adopted by the UN General Assembly is only aimed at legalizing their continued opposition to the peoples of Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries. Once again, the United Nations has been misused and discredited by Beijing, Washington and their followers.

On 16 October, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK issued a statement saying that there is no Kampuchean problem and consequently, there needs no overall political solution to it. It flatly rejected as illegal, null and void all resolutions concerning Kampuchea to be adopted by the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Together with progressive people in the world, the Vietnamese people fully support the correct, just stand of the Kampuchean people. It is necessary to point out the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is only temporary to cope with the Chinese threat of collusion with imperialism, not to be directed at any third country. As soon as the threat against Vietnam and Kampuchea is removed, these two countries will agree to withdraw Vietnamese troops home; even now, if peace and stability on the Thai-Kampuchean border is assured, a part of the Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

In the past 3 years, sticking to the so-called Kampuchean problem in an attempt to undermine the three Indochinese countries, Beijing, Washington and their followers have gained nothing at all. Whatever effort, they will never be able to reverse the fine situation in Kampuchea and break the solid bloc of unity between the three Indochinese countries.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. MIDEAST POLICIES

OW200723 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The United States has shown signs of dismay following As-Sadat's death, comments NHAN DAN today.

The paper says that Washington is frantically trying to cope with the Middle Eastern situation because a major link of a "pax Americana" which successive American presidents have tried to impose on that region has been smashed.

It points out: "With As-Sadat's death, Washington has lost a reliable ally and an important supporter of the American solution. The White House cannot hide its growing anxiety at the developing struggle of progressive and patriotic forces in Egypt to steer their country from the course chosen by As-Sadat. Washington's recent statements and its pressure on Egypt and other Arab countries aimed at preventing the situation in Egypt and the rest of the Middle East from changing in such a way as would be detrimental to the U.S. global strategy". [sentence as received]

"The United States, meanwhile, has repeated thread-bare slanders against the Soviet Union, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Libya and other Arab countries," NHAN DAN notes. It says that these charges were calculated for an imposition on the Middle East without regard for self-determination.

"The Egyptian people with their glorious national traditions will have the last word on the course of their country and will lead Egypt back to its former prestigious position in the Arab community," NHAN DAN affirms.

SRV PREMIER HITS U.S. GERM WARFARE AGAINST CUBA

OW191533 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 19 -- Premier Pham Van Dong has strongly condemned the criminal use by the United States of biological weapons against Cuba. In a recent letter of reply to President Fidel Castro, Premier Pham Van Dong said:

"Being victims of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression for decades past, the Vietnamese people know only too well their brutality. We, therefore, fully support Cuba in condemning the U.S. imperialists' use of biological weapons against itself [as received]. This is a savage crime not only against Cuba but against mankind as a whole.

"As Cuba's close comrades-in-arms, the Vietnamese people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people, and firmly believe that no perfidious schemes and no brutal actions of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries can hinder the Cuban people in their socialist construction and in their struggle for national defence against the U.S. imperialists' hostile and warlike policy and threat of aggression".

VO CHI CONG, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BULGARIA

OW171601 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 17 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese committee for the celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1300th anniversary, left Hanoi today for a friendly visit to Bulgaria on the occasion of the Bulgarian anniversary.

The delegation was farewelled by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee and general secretary of the Council of Ministers; and Bulgarian Ambassador Pilip Markov and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

SRV SPECIALISTS TO LAOS HONORED IN HANOI

Sisavat Keobounphan Speech

BK180452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Speech by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the Premier's Office, minister of interior, chief of the general staff of the LPLA and head of the Lao Government committee responsible for commending foreigners, at the ceremony held in Hanoi on 12 October to present LPDR orders, medals and certificates to Vietnamese experts -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; dear comrades:

Today, our Lao party and government delegation is elated to see the comrades who are present at this joyful commendation ceremony as representatives of the beloved and valuable sons and nephews of the heroic Vietnamese people, who are loyal to Marxism-Leninism, who have possessed a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and who have sacrificed their blood, flesh and sweat to score priceless achievements for the Lao revolution over the past 5 years of the defense and construction of socialism in Laos.

Our delegation is happy to have the great honor to attend this ceremony on behalf of the party, state and people of all nationalities of Laos to present various orders and medals to you, comrades. We would like to wholeheartedly extend profound, very special solidarity to those of you present here. We ask you to convey our profound solidarity and friendship to the comrades who have recorded these same achievements and are not present in this joyous ceremony. We wish to bow in tribute to the souls of those who heroically sacrificed their lives for the Lao revolution and the task of proletarian internationalism. We wholeheartedly extend best regards to the families of the cadres, combatants and state employees for allowing their parents, sons and husbands to assist the Lao revolution.

Dear comrades, we are very proud to observe that over the past 30 years of national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, which was introduced for dissemination by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh -- who was also founder of the Indochinese Communist Party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party has been established in each country to lead its revolution to success, fulfilling the national-democratic revolutions of and leading the three Indochinese nations to take the glorious path of socialism, which is unprecedented in history.

In the past 30 years of heroic national salvation struggles waged by our three Indochinese countries, the esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and the comrade leaders of our two parties persistently adhered to the line of Marxism-Leninism and built a special solidarity which is rare in the world. Based on the spirit of fighting the same enemy and sharing the same objectives, over the past 30 years our three Indochinese countries, our two parties and nations in particular, have sat with our backs against each other, assisted each other and shared weal and woe, thus leading the revolutions of our two countries to great victories.

The party, state and people of all nationalities of Laos always remember the meritorious deeds of the party, state and heroic people of all nationalities of Vietnam in allowing their beloved sons and nephews to boundlessly assist the Lao revolution. The Lao party, state and people of all nationalities are happy to have observed that over the past 30 years such special solidarity has never fallen away. It always shines like a precious stone.

During the past 30 years our two nations have shared joy and pride in observing that the achievements recorded during this period have weakened the U.S. imperialists, thus contributing to encouraging the patriotic spirit of opposing the imperialist aggressors and winning independence and freedom for the oppressed and exploited nations, and also contributing to defending and widening the forces of socialist revolution and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

After jointly fulfilling the national-democratic revolutions, in the process of entering the period of socialist revolution, carrying out socialist transformation and construction and implementing the strategic task of defending the country while carrying out socialist construction, the Lao party, state and people of all nationalities are moved by the fact that the party, state and heroic people of Vietnam have over the past 5 years instructed the VPA, public security forces, various ministries and organizations concerned and various sister provinces to send cadres, combatants and state employees to help carry out the task of defending and building socialism in Laos. This has occurred despite the many difficulties encountered by the SRV as a result of the prolonged war, undeveloped production and shortcomings in the daily living of the people. Apart from giving assistance in manpower, the SRV has shared weal and woe with the Lao people in the field of material and equipment in accordance with the slogan: The poor people's love will never fall away since they help each other in times of difficulty.

During the past 5 years of socialist defense and construction in Laos, the specialized cadres, national defense and public security combatants and fraternal state employees providing assistance in Laos always persisted in the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, joined in carrying out the sacred teachings given by the party, state and heroic people of Vietnam and in solidly defending the special solidarity, and jointly regarded Laos and the Lao people as their own birthplace or homeland and as their own natural parents. They carried out their duties in Laos as they would in their own country.

Persisting in this glorious spirit, the comrade specialists, fraternal state employees and national defense and public security combatants and cadres positively fulfilled their tasks. They persevered in difficulties and shortcomings, served as fine models for the Lao army and people and scored priceless achievements for the Lao revolution. This constitutes an important contribution to the defense of the LPDR and to socialist construction in many respects in this country.

To praise these priceless achievements, the Lao party, state and people of all nationalities have assigned us the task of commending the comrades and units for their great achievements for the Lao revolution and to officially present various orders and medals to them in Hanoi on the occasion of the 12 October day -- historic, festive day for Laos.

Dear comrades, we overwhelmingly rejoice at the great achievements and victories recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people in defending their country and restoring the economy and in their postwar national construction, particularly at the glorious victories won by the Vietnamese people in defeating the war of aggression unleashed by the Beijing reactionaries in the southwestern and northern border areas, and in assisting the Kampuchean people to rise up to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and building their new, bright regime. These victories constitute a very important contribution to the defense of peace and stability in this region and to the strengthening of the forces of peace and socialism. They also constitute a contribution to supporting the cause of defending and building socialism in Laos. Our people regard these victories as our own.

Dear comrades, it is greatly resented that instead of allowing us to have an opportunity to build our countries and make the people happy and plentiful following the complete liberation of our two countries, the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist reactionaries have become our direct, dangerous enemy. They are colluding with the imperialists to oppose the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and have resorted to aggression and threats, in an attempt to weaken these countries in order to swallow them.

Nevertheless, no matter how the Beijing reactionaries will collude with the imperialists to sabotage the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, it is inevitable that they will be defeated, because the present era is not an era in which the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries can act at whim as in the past. However, we must guard against their stupid, frantic adventures in carrying out schemes to divide us and sabotage our economy and daily lives and in using espionage to create disturbances in order to permanently sabotage our revolutions. We must also be prepared to counter their aggression.

To counter the above-mentioned dark schemes, firmly safeguard the gains of the revolution and lead our socialist revolution to complete victory, the unswerving stand of the LPRP is to develop and strengthen the overall might of the Lao revolution, further develop and strengthen the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, permanently protect the Laos-Vietnam solidarity as we do our own eyeballs, firmly rely on the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and win the just support of the peace-loving people in the world, with a view to fulfilling our socialist revolution cause.

Our party, state and people are always confident that we will permanently enjoy the material, spiritual and manpower assistance of the party, state and heroic people of Vietnam. We are firmly confident that in the first immediate 5-year plan of the LPDR, comrade specialists, combatants and cadres of the SRV will score greater achievements in their task of assisting the Lao revolution.

We are confident that the comrades will be commended more strongly than in the past 5 years. We are also confident that in the next 5 years the comrades will decorate the LPDR with flowers and make it as beautiful as in springtime.

Dear comrades, the esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and the leaders of our two parties and states always built and strengthened the solidarity between our two nations and parties. The Lao party, state and people will always comply with the words of President Ho Chi Minh and the leaders of our two parties and states: To loving hearts nothing is difficult, they can climb all mountains and passes and cross all rivers.

Laos-Vietnam friendship is deeper than the waters of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

In conclusion, we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, led by esteemed Comrade Le Duan, new and greater achievements in their immediate task of socialist construction. We wish you, comrades, fine success in welcoming the fifth congress of the honorable, glorious VCP. May the invincible friendship and special solidarity between our two countries last forever!

We wish Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane good health. We wish you, comrades, good health.

Tran Trac Speech

BK190940 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Speech by Colonel Tran Trac, representative of Vietnamese specialists in Laos, at ceremony in Hanoi on 12 October to present LPDR orders, medals and certificates to Vietnamese specialists -- ready by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, respected and beloved comrades in the Lao party and government delegation, dear comrades:

In this joyous ceremony filled with sentiments of comradeship and fraternity, with boundless happiness we would like to express, on behalf of the various units, cadres and combatants of Vietnam who are receiving medals of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Government of the LPDR today, sincere and profound gratitude to the LPRP, the SPC and the Government of the LPDR for bestowing great honor upon us. We regard this event as a beautiful symbol of the profound and close solidarity and friendship -- a symbol of mutual assistance and encouragement. This has become a tradition between the peoples of our two nations.

We are overwhelmingly moved and would like to thank Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and other comrades in the Lao party and government delegation for conveying the precious sentiments of the party, government and fraternal people of all nationalities of Laos to us. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan had fine things to say of the VCP, esteemed Uncle Ho, the clear and pure special friendship between Laos and Vietnam and of the Vietnamese cadres who have carried out and are carrying out their international duties on the beautiful land of the heroic Lao people.

On this occasion, we ask Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and other comrades in the delegation to convey our profound gratitude to the Lao parents, combatants and people of all nationalities for wholeheartedly teaching, supporting and assisting us to fulfill our duties. They have shared rice and fish with us, extended their hospitality to us and trusted us as their own natural children.

We would like to express deep admiration and boundless happiness over the various great, all-round and firm victories recorded by the fraternal people of all nationalities of Laos under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the glorious LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane.

In this festive atmosphere of the celebration of the 12 October Independence Day of Laos, which is filled with the Vietnam-Laos fraternal love, today we are moved when thinking of the Vietnamese and Lao cadres and combatants who have heroically made sacrifices generation after generation for the liberation causes of our two countries. The close and militant solidarity and the relationship of sharing life and death have been built with our blood and flesh and tempered during the evolution of the long and hard revolutionary struggles of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. We will remember deep in our hearts the assistance, based on the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, given to the Vietnamese revolution by the Lao army and people.

Continuing the traditions of such a revolution on the path of advancing the revolutionary cause in the new period, we are overcoming all difficulties caused by the enemy in order to continuously and effectively develop the Vietnam-Laos relationship, solidarity and cooperation.

Faced with our common enemy -- the Beijing expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to divide and weaken the revolution in each of our countries, in the face of the new revolutionary task of building socialism, conquering poverty and backwardness and building a plentiful, happy, civilized and progressive life, we, educated by the VCP, profoundly realize that it is now more than ever necessary for the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, together with the fraternal Kampuchean people, to closely unite to mutually defend, assist and cooperate in all respects with each other.

We are profoundly aware that the efforts of each people, the strengthening of the solidarity and long-term cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and our close relationship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are the most important factors deciding the success of the revolutionary cause of each country. No enemy or any heinous schemes can break this solidarity and cooperation.

On behalf of various units, departments, services, cadres and combatants, we wish to pledge to strengthen the solidarity, persevere in continuously studying and tempering ourselves, heroically advance under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, be determined to fulfill all tasks entrusted to us by the party and people and strive to emulate in scoring new achievements to welcome the fifth party congress.

Under the leadership of the VCP headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, in carrying out the task of defending and building Socialist Vietnam, we are prepared to outstandingly fulfill our internationalist obligations toward the revolution of the fraternal Lao people. Meanwhile, we will win the assistance of the Lao army and people for the Vietnamese revolution.

In this festive atmosphere filled with the spirit of friendship, we sincerely wish the heroic Lao people of all nationalities new and greater achievements in the cause of defending and building beautiful Laos under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane.

We wish Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan and the other comrades in the Lao party and government delegation good health. May the great friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea be consolidated and developed continuously.

I thank you comrades and friends.

AUSTRALIAROLE IN SINAI PEACEKEEPING FORCE DISCUSSED

BK191613 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Australian Insight program]

[Text] I am (Graham Dobell) and this is Australian Insight looking today at a foreign policy question which has been bothering the Australian Government for the last 6 months: whether to contribute troops to the Sinai peacekeeping force which is to oversee the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai under the Camp David accords.

The assassination of Egypt's President as-Sadat has added one more complication to the intricate set of factors that Canberra is weighing up. These include the wish to support the United States and the peace process in the Middle East, but also the acknowledgement of the valuable trade Australia has with the Arab states which are opposed to the agreement worked out between America, Egypt and Israel. There are questions about Australia's need to become involved in the Middle East, should this be done without the backing of the United Nations and, of course, what of the safety of Australian personnel sent to Sinai?

Australia's Deputy Prime Minister Mr Anthony flew to Cairo for President as-Sadat's funeral. While he was there, the Egyptians again outlined the value of an Australian contribution. From Cairo, (Paul Martin) filed this report:

[Begin recording] The Egyptian Government has always been keen to see Australia join the force. The main reason is that a number of countries are hesitating, and each is looking to the other to take the first step -- that includes Canada and many European nations. Secondly, the Egyptians say that Australia has already had expertise and experience in the area, not only in World War II but also in the old Sinai United Nations Emergency Force now disbanded because of Soviet opposition. Thirdly, Egypt argues that by being present here Australia gives itself added standing in the Middle East -- a somewhat dubious argument. Fourthly, Egyptians would say that Australia has friendly ties with both Egypt and Israel and the Arab states, so its presence is well received in both Cairo and Tel Aviv. Fifthly, Egypt notes that it is a major customer for Australian wheat and is expanding trade with Australia. It would like to see some gesture in return.

But irrespective of all these arguments there is now one major new factor that makes it all the more important for Egypt -- the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. While deputy Prime Minister Mr Anthony was here attending Mr as-Sadat's state funeral, he met with President Husni Mubarak and with the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig. The point was made to him, especially by the Americans, that Egypt needed to be seen to be getting full Western support, and for Egypt to remain stable and for the peace process to continue, a Sinai peace force has to work. There could be no excuse given to the Israelis to renege on their commitment to withdraw from the remaining one third of Sinai by April next year. But to get them to do so, the force has to be ready and in place.

Senior Western sources say its going to be a rush even if they start right now to get all the facilities laid on on time. If the force is not fully made up, a delay in its establishment on the ground could lead to an Israeli delay in its pullback. But Australian diplomats in Cairo deny that any pressure was actually brought to bear on Mr Anthony. They do say that the arguments in favor of Australian participation in the force were clearly stated. Egypt had originally said it was hoping that Australia might provide 400 or 500 troops; that, the Egyptians now realize, is wildly optimistic. The likelihood is that they will have to settle for support group of either communications men or signals or a helicopter crew in no case being more than 30 or so.

The Egyptians are fully aware of the opposition to the (deal) with the Australian Parliament; indeed outgoing Australian Ambassador Pierre Hutton had several meetings with Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to tell him about it. That was why Dr Ghali was so keen to have me in his office to explain that the troops were purely symbolic. There was no danger at all, he said, of any combat or hostilities and the troops would enhance Australia's image in the region. He maintained that other Arab states, apart from the hardline rejectionists, were not heavily opposed to the force. Indeed, he said, they supported Egypt's objective of getting back its territory and these countries did not, he said, want to see anything stop Israel handing back that territory. Aware though they are of Australia's opposition problem, the Egyptians generally have the feeling that other countries must be very weak if they have to kowtow to opposition. This is (Paul Martin) in Cairo for Radio Australia. [end recording]

The length of time Australia has taken over Sinai lends credence to the words of the prime minister, Mr Fraser, who said back in June that the government faced an immensely difficult decision. Within the government, the bureaucracy and the armed forces, there are divisions about whether Australia should give active support to the American-backed forces. At the start of this year, the deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, was saying that Australia wanted to go in with a force backed by the United Nations. This stance showed Mr Anthony's coolness to anything which would interfere with the growing trade he has been fostering with the Middle East. But as Washington has made clear to Australia, the Soviet Union would use its veto in the Security Council to block any such UN involvement. Mr Anthony, then, has had to back away from his original position, but his reservations have been clear.

In a major statement to Parliament in May, the foreign minister, Mr Street, said Australia wanted the participants in the Sinai force to have the broadest possible geographical and political balance. This is a key point in Australia's approach. The more countries contributing to the force -- expected to number about 2,000 men -- the less chance of any trade retaliations from the other Arab states. But so far that geographical and political mix has not been forthcoming. At this stage, only the United States, the South American countries of Colombia and Uruguay, and the small Pacific nation of Fiji have come forward with troops offers. Norway is to produce the military commander of the force.

Australia is looking for a contribution from a major Western power before it will agree to weigh in with what would obviously be a small number of personnel. I understand Canberra is waiting to see whether there will be any positive decision from France, Britain, Canada or Italy. Time, though, is running out. The Sinai force has to be in place before the final Israeli withdrawal which is scheduled for next April. Officials have indicated that Australia will have to give an answer before the end of the year. That deadline is well past one set by the American secretary of state, Mr Haig, who in June told Australia that he wanted the makeup of the force finalized by the end of July. At that time, Mr Haig held out the possibility of an Australian officer being the military commander of the force. Since then the position has gone to Norway.

When he met President Reagan in Washington in July, the prime minister, Mr Fraser, reaffirmed Australia's long-standing support for America. But he stressed also that Australia would make up its own mind on issues such as Sinai. And the government faces considerable public doubt about such participation. The opposition Labor Party says it has overwhelming public support for its stand against Australian involvement. Last week, in the Upper House of Parliament, the small Australian Democrats Party announced that it had moved amendments which would limit the government's power to involve Australia in overseas conflicts unless this was approved by Parliament.

Thus the government faces problems whichever way it goes. There are many in Canberra who think Mr Fraser will risk the anger of America and refuse to participate. But if Australia does join, it will be with a small number of men providing communications support or perhaps helicopter pilots.

I spoke about the government's dilemma with a former officer in the Australian Army Mr (Peter Young), now a defense commentator and national secretary of the Returned Services League which represents ex-servicemen.

[Question] [begin recording] (Peter Young), the government has been thinking about this Sinai force for 6 months. President as-Sadat has been assassinated. How do you think that Canberra is now weighing up the choices?

[Answer] I think Canberra sees the situation as either much easier or much more difficult. I know that's a bad answer, but the death of As-Sadat has made it much more of a stark question. But the biggest thing, I think, is that the government, in waiting 6 months, has lost the opportunity to exploit the American alliance by coming in with a quick response, which I think is what the Americans were after. So I think that the government in Australia has fallen between two stools. In fact it has achieved none of its aims and looks like alienating the Americans, it looks like not fulfilling its international duties for a very proper cause -- of peace -- and I think that it's lost entirely in political terms in Australia itself.

[Question] If the government decides not to contribute to the Sinai force, do you think that it will affect Australia's alliance with the Americans?

[Answer] No, I think not, because the government has procrastinated and waited for so long that the Americans, I think, have lost patience with us because there have been offers, counteroffers and continued negotiations. I think that we will lose, and have lost, quite a lot of face with the Americans, for want of a better word; but on the other hand, I think that the government has gained enormously with the Australian public at large who realize that primarily, we don't have the forces, the area does lie outside our area of strategic interest, and I don't think they are very much aware, nor have been made aware of the fact that we do have a responsibility to our American allies and we do have a responsibility as a relatively advanced country to do something for world peace.

[Question] So, would any contribution be unpopular with the voters? Would it be hard to sell politically?

[Answer] I think very hard to sell politically because the recent public opinion polls within Australia give something like a 75 percent public opposition to the forces going to the Sinai as part of an American peacekeeping force -- an American-sponsored peacekeeping force. Also, of course, the opposition -- the opposition Labor Party within the Parliament is also very, very heartily opposed to the idea of sending forces.

[Question] Do you agree with the point made by the Labor opposition that the Middle East is outside our sphere of influence; that it's outside our area of interest?

[Answer] I do. I believe that it is, so far, outside of our interest and more so when you look at the force structure which we have available. I think that we could far better serve the American alliance by looking to our own defenses and the defense of our own part of the world. We can far better serve the Americans and the American alliance -- which is of importance to Australia -- by having a force capable of looking after and policing our own region. If we had that, we could then free more American forces to go overseas. The other factor, of course, is that with only six battalions -- six infantry battalions -- in the army, only two of those are on war footing and to send, even say one battalion or one company would seriously hamper the growth of the Australian defense capability in Australia itself.

[Question] If the government, though, decides to make what might be called a token effort, to provide, say, a communications team or helicopter pilots, that sort of thing, how would that be received?

[Answer] I think that might be much more favorably received by the public, and if we go back over the history of it, as you know America initially wanted a battalion, and then they offered the lure of the command of the entire force to go to an Australian. This I think was rejected almost out of hand because we simply did not have the soldiers. This was countered, as I understand it, by the Australian defense effort with the offer of a company which, of course, is small enough to be able to be put in and withdrawn on our own transport aircraft and is also small enough to be taken out of an overall force if in fact a political situation developed. It was big enough to have a flag presence. This again, I understand, wasn't accepted. Then we came down to bargaining whereby it became a token force of either a helicopter or telecommunications support and then possibly some form of liaison group consisting of officers only who would form the liaison system underneath an Australian general. And I think if this would be brought in, it wouldn't be such an emotive commitment, and I think the Defense Department would welcome it because it could send officers to an interesting place to take part in an interesting exercise and gain experience without the enormous commitment of having Australian private soldiers actually on the ground in a very crisis-ridden area.

[Question] So, in your judgment, will the government go or will it stay?

[Answer] I believe that if Mr Fraser can possibly find any way of committing a force, he will. And it's to Mr Fraser's credit that with his background desire, as I understand it, to put a force in there to support the American alliance, it's to his credit that when he was in Washington, he resisted the blandishments and the great temptation to strut on the international stage and to put a force in. But I think that Mr Fraser basically wants to commit a force to show that Australia is playing its part in the policing of world peace. I think, however, that the timing is now against him; I think that politics is now against him; certainly the military capability of Australia is against him, and I think too that the intelligence community from which he takes much of his advice is also against him. And as we discussed, the general political feeling within Australia is against him. I think now that the opportunity may well have been lost. But we can never discount Mr Fraser making a foreign affairs initiative on his own account and saying: We will send in a team of advisers or a liaison group, such as we have outlined. I think that remains a possibility. [end recording]

Opposition Leader's Remarks

BK110710 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr Hayden, says the assassination of President Assad has strengthened the case against Australia joining a Sinai military peacekeeping force.

Mr Hayden said the proposed American-led force could only further destabilize the region and add to political and military tensions. In his weekly broadcast today, the opposition leader called on the government to reject proposals to join the Sinai force irrespective of American pressure. He said Australia should tell the United States to drop the whole idea of sending a military force to the Sinai.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE MAKES STATE VISIT

Arrival in Jakarta

BK081534 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Indonesia's state guest, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, his wife and entourage arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport in Jakarta at 2050 [1350 GMT] today on a 5-day visit to Indonesia.

The state guest was received on arrival by President Suharto and his wife, Vice President Adam Malik and his wife, members of the third development Cabinet and members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Jakarta. The state guest proceeded from the airport to the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta, where he was received by President and Mrs Suharto. Talks between President Suharto and Tanzanian President Nyerere are scheduled to take place at Merdeka Palace tomorrow.

Suharto-Nyerere Talks

BK091653 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] President Suharto and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere met at Merdeka Palace this morning to discuss various matters, including Indonesian-Tanzanian relations, as well as international problems of mutual concern. The foreign, economic and finance ministers of both countries held a separate meeting at the same place.

After a briefing with President Suharto which followed the meeting, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that President Suharto and President Nyerere at their meeting briefed each other on matters of development in their respective countries. The two heads of state hoped to step up cooperation between the two countries in the economic and technical fields, such as housing development, sea communications and agriculture.

According to Sudharmono, cooperation in these sectors had also been discussed in more detail at the ministerial meeting. Both sides had agreed to allow a third party to finance the projects concerned, if they lacked the financial means.

On technical cooperation between the two countries, Minister Sudharmono said that it was hoped that Tanzania [words indistinct] to train Tanzanians in the field of sea communications. He further said that Tanzania was also interested in cooperation in the cultivation of cloves, rubber and [words indistinct]. Having been briefed on the progress made in the Indonesian fertilizer industry, the Tanzanian side also hoped to cooperate in this field.

On political matters which had been discussed at the meeting, Minister Sudharmono said that President Suharto and President Nyerere also touched on international problems, such as the South African and Namibian problems. Both heads of state shared the same opinion about the problems. On the Middle East issue, both heads of state also shared the same view, the two leaders were aware of the importance of Palestinian independence to peace in the region.

Nyerere on Timor, South Africa

BK120905 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0752 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Oct (ANTARA) -- Tanzania's position on the East Timor question remains unchanged; but out of respect to Indonesia, Tanzania will no longer sponsor a UN resolution disapproving East Timor's integration into the Republic of Indonesia.

Last year Tanzania voted for but did not sponsor the resolution. This was stated at a press conference here today by visiting Tanzanian President, Dr Julius K. Nyerere, at the end of a five-day visit which took him to South Sumatra and Bandung. "Our position on East Timor is a general position, not directed to Indonesia only."

"Countries affiliated to the Organization of African Unity [OAU] must accept, as a matter of principle, the boundaries of former colonies which have now become independent. We must not begin to claim other colonies unless there is a desire of two countries to merge into one," he said.

The most important thing, however, is for Indonesia and Tanzania to be completely honest to each other. Relations between Tanzania and Indonesia have meanwhile improved greatly. Tanzania has begun recruiting Indonesian technicians, and Tanzanians are enjoying training facilities in Indonesia, Nyerere said.

With the regard to the Kampuchean question, President Nyerere said that "to my knowledge, all OAU members recognize the Pol Pot government." "As to why [it] should support a government which was very brutal and obviously not popular, the answer might be out of respect to our Third World neighbours. It is embarrassing, though."

Nyerere said charity was not a proper method of handling poverty. No country, no intelligent leader wants to be a beggar. A country has to develop itself. Citing an example, Nyerere said only Indonesia has the real interest to build and develop Indonesia. But, the Tanzanian leader added, the current system governing the transfer of wealth and resources is not right. "Accordingly, a fair system of trade and prices which governs the transfer of wealth from one to another country has to be found. After the system -- called the new international economic order -- materializes, we can forget about aid," he said.

Indonesia, in Nyerere's view, is doing the right thing. It is using normal development methods to build itself. The rich are taxed and development in poor areas has begun. Transmigration is one way of arriving at equitable development.

Julius Nyerere said he was pleased to visit Indonesia. It is an eye-opener because the trouble with Third World countries is the fact that they do not very well know what is happening in other countries. "We have always worked together at the UN or non-aligned nations' conferences. We are happy that Indonesia has always been in support of our anti-apartheid and anti-colonialist movements. We hope that Indonesia will refrain from trading with South Africa, no matter how attractive the offer. Some nations claim that trade and politics are two different things. Young nations, however, cannot afford to be cynical," the Tanzanian president said.

Nyerere's Departure

BK120850 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Summary] Tanzanian President Nyerere, his wife and their entourage left for Singapore at 1145 West Indonesia time [0445 GMT].

At Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, the state guests were accorded a ceremonial send-off by President and Mrs Suharto, a number of Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other high-ranking officials.

Joint Communique Issued

BK121011 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0932 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Oct (ANTARA) -- Indonesia and Tanzania have expressed the hope that the Cancun summit meeting in Mexico will produce the required political climate for sustained international economic cooperation based on genuine interdependence and inter alia facilitate the launching of the global negotiations.

This hope was contained in an Indonesia-Tanzania joint communique issued at the end of a five-day visit (October 8 to 12) to Indonesia by the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere.

During his stay here President Nyerere and President Suharto discussed a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues, affecting both economic as well as political aspects, in an atmosphere of cordiality.

The two leaders emphasized the growing significance of strengthening economic and technical cooperation among developing countries which they consider a prerequisite for the success of the North-South dialogue.

They noted that the present world economic situation has adversely affected the developing countries. Expressing concern at the increasing preoccupation of developed countries to promote their own narrow economic interest, they urged for effective and urgent steps to improve the economic climate and establishment of a new international economic order. The two leaders underscored the need of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to enhancing their collective self-reliance and strengthening the negotiating capacity of the developing countries within the framework of establishing the new international economic order.

In the political field, Suharto and Nyerere reiterated their commitment to, and firm support for, the policy of non-alignment and reaffirmed the importance of member countries to adhere to the original objectives of the movement.

Both reaffirmed that Indonesia and Tanzania continue supporting the Arab people's just struggle, particularly the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to achieve their national rights.

They called for political solution including the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, expressed support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

On the situation in Namibia, the two sides condemned the continued intransigence and defiance of the South African racist regime and called for the scrupulous implementation of the UN plan on Namibia as contained in the Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). They reaffirmed, too, their commitment to support SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to liberate their country.

Besides the Suharto-Nyerere private meeting, talks were also held between members of the delegations of the two countries, which included Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim on the Tanzanian side. President Nyerere also had a meeting with Vice President Adam Malik.

In the course of the meeting President Suharto explained to his Tanzanian counterpart the important role of ASEAN in promoting regional cooperation in the spirit of equality, contributing towards peace, prosperity and progress in the region. In this connection the president of Tanzania praised the ASEAN achievements and supported the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for Southeast Asia.

The president of Tanzania also noted with great interest the explanation given by President Suharto on the situation in Kampuchea. But the communique failed to touch upon the Tanzanian attitude on East Timor issue.

On disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, the two leaders expressed the hope that concrete measures could be taken so that human and material resources could be converted to the cause of economic development.

While reviewing the developments of relations between the two countries, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the progress achieved in various areas of mutually beneficial cooperation and reiterated their determination to explore further avenues for closer bilateral cooperation.

President Nyerere and his party, which included Mrs Nyerere, besides holding talks with President Suharto also visited south Sumatra and West Java. They observed among other things a low-cost housing project (in Jakarta), a transmigration project and a fertilizer plant (in Palembang), the Nurtanio aircraft plant and the historic first Afro-Asian conference hall (in Bandung).

The Tanzanian head of state, immediately after giving a press conference, President Nyerere and his party left for home Monday morning [sentence as received].

DEFENSE MINISTER YUSUF GREETES ARMED FORCES DAY

BK041555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] General Yusuf, defense and security affairs minister and concurrently commander of the armed forces, has said that the strength of the Indonesian Armed Forces always lies in their unity with the people. Therefore, he called on every man in the armed forces to continue to build up such unity.

General Yusuf made the statement in the Order of the Day presented over the Indonesian Radio and Television Network today in commemoration of the 36th Armed Forces Day tomorrow, 5 October. He said that in developing the armed forces, stress must always be given to the development of personnel, adding that this was reflected in the military development program which was giving priority to increasing the welfare, education and training as well as arms and materiel needed to carry out their mission.

General Yusuf said that the second stage of the consolidation of the armed forces was aimed at improving the organizational structure of the armed forces' territorial, combat, support and command missions. He called on all armed forces personnel to work toward this end with a great sense of responsibility.

SUMITRO ON ECONOMIC GROWTH, WESTERN ECONOMY

BK151325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Indonesia's economic growth, now officially set at 9.6 percent, may drop to just about 7 percent in the next 2 years due to the world economic depression, presidential economic advisor Dr Sumitro Joyohadikusumo has predicted.

Indonesia cannot separate itself from the rest of the world and should consider itself as part of an inter-dependent system, Sumitro Joyohadikusumo, who had held ministerial posts in both the late Sukarno and current Suharto government, told newsmen here yesterday.

West Europe is now struggling with severe unemployment besides serious inflation and under such conditions, one could not blame the West European countries from turning their eyes inward, so that Indonesia should be prepared for continuing protectionist policies from these countries in the years to come, Sumitro told newsmen.

With the United States and Japan also facing similar problems, the conditions today could be likened to the great depression of the 1930's, Sumitro said. But Indonesia should not panic, and should feel relieved that it was able to raise its annual rice production to over 22 million tons, Sumitro said.

With an expected decrease in its income from exports, particularly non-oil exports, Indonesia should prepare to tighten the belt and to live within a decreasing budget in the next 2 years. The next 2 years will prove a test case for the Indonesian economy, but should it pass the test the long-range future will be bright, Sumitro said.

AFP: ANTIGOVERNMENT REBELS ATTACK IN IRIAN JAYA

BK130738 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Oct (AFP) -- After years of lull antigovernment rebels in the remote Indonesia's province of Irian Jaya bordering Papua New Guinea today appeared to have staged a comeback with a series of attacks on an aircraft, prison and a truck. Armed rebels of the "Free Papua Movement" (OPM), which wants the backward Irian Province which Indonesia acquired from the Dutch 11 years ago to become an independent state had launched a daring attack on the Abepura prison in the provincial capital of Jayapura, reports said.

The OPM rebels apparently aimed at freeing their colleagues held in the prison, provincial police chief Brig Gen Yusuf Khuseinsaputra was quoted as saying. The pre-dawn attack which took place on Friday [9 Oct] had forced [word indistinct] retreat and had damaged the prison's office, the reports said. The attackers also took away food supplies and clothes but failed to free the prisoners, they said.

Several Irianese girls, believed to be OPM sympathisers, had hoisted an OPM flag in the yard of the governor's office a few days before the attack occurred, the reports added.

General Khuseinsaputra, who flew to Jakarta apparently to report on the rebel attacks, said the rebels had previously attacked an air force Hercules aircraft at Sentani airport. The rebels attacked the plane from the surrounding hills near the airport, some 40 km (about 28 miles) north of Jayapura. They had also attacked an oil tank in Jayapura, they said. No casualties were reported during the attacks.

Meanwhile provincial military spokesman said a massive military operation was underway against the OPM rebels believed to have fled to Grenyem Kentuk Gresi Districts [as received] near the border with Papua New Guinea.

Indonesia gained the vast territory from the Dutch after years of hostility, but several Irianese rebel leaders have fled to Papua New Guinea.

Rebels Attacked; Hostages Freed

OW140228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0058 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Indonesian troops were dropped near Jayapura, capital of Irian Jaya Province bordering Papua New Guinea, to crush antigovernment rebels who had held hostage 50 employees of a lumber company, it was reported today. The troops of the [word indistinct] battalion, (Cenderawasih) military command were flown by helicopters from Jayapura and dropped at Haltegang, some 37 km (about 24 miles) away to the east near the border, a provincial administration spokesman reported.

He quoted Irian police chief Brig Gen Yusuf Khuseinsaputra as saying the military operation was launched on Monday evening following reports that the rebels of the "Free Papua Movement" (OPM) had attacked the lumber firm, M.V. Hanura, and kidnapped 50 of the employees who were taken hostage. The spokesman declined to go into details on the operation but said the rebels had been crushed and the hostages saved unhurt. The people of Haltegang had been evacuated to Jayapura during the operation, but they had returned to their homes after the rebels had been quelled, he added. Company sources contacted by telephone said the rebels had damaged the office and a car. "Those held hostage included a woman," the sources said.

MALAYSIAINDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Mahathir

BK101443 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] India, as an advanced developing country, can have a more meaningful cooperation with developing countries than with industrialized countries. The point was made by the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, during his meeting with the visiting Indian foreign minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, in Kuala Lumpur.

In a briefing to newsmen later, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, said the potential for cooperation between both countries, especially in the economic field, was good. One area was medium-scale industries and technological cooperation. Mr Rao also discussed with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir the outcome of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting held in Melbourne, particularly issues pertaining to the North-South summit to be held in Mexico later this month.

Mr Narasimha Rao leaves for home later this evening.

Hitam on India-ASEAN Dialogue

BK091607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Oct (AFP) -- A dialogue between India and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on economic cooperation "would certainly take place" at an appropriate time, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said here today.

After meeting the visiting Indian Foreign External Affairs Minister Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao today, Datuk Musa Hitam told newsmen it was "unfortunate" that the opportunity available to India in the past for a dialogue was not taken up. The possibility of having the dialogue was being pursued, notwithstanding apparent differences on political issues between ASEAN and India, Datuk Musa said.

The ASEAN-India dialogue scheduled to take place here in June last year did not materialise as Mr Rao was unable to make the trip to Kuala Lumpur because of his mother's sudden illness.

The visit of Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi to Indonesia and the Philippines and the presence of Mr Rao in Malaysia and his proposed visits to Singapore and Thailand are "evident efforts" by New Delhi to get to know ASEAN, Datuk Musa Hitam said. Datuk Musa said India is also willing to receive delegations from ASEAN countries either bilaterally or collectively to explore areas of economic cooperation. Of course, he added, there exist difference between ASEAN countries and India on a number of aspects at the political level. "But bearing in mind that it is the economic aspect which is the important element in the dialogue, definitely these aspects of the relationship could be explored," Datuk Musa Hitam said. The deputy prime minister said "the potential for economic cooperation which hopefully could be launched at a dialogue at an appropriate time is great. It will be very significant in that it will be the first time that ASEAN is having a dialogue with a developing country."

ASEAN had hitherto confined its economic cooperation with Japan, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Economic Community (EEC) Datuk Musa said that the dialogue with [word indistinct] the beginning of the trend among developing countries "to look at our own backyard (for) possibilities before going out to the developed world to seek assistance." Datuk Musa said he explained to Mr Rao Malaysia's and ASEAN's stance on North-South dialogue, which he said was that the developing nations "should never convey the message to the developed world that we are the beggars and they are the givers." He said, "This is very important because the psychology of the developed world is as though we want to have this meeting -- North-South meeting in Cancun -- in order to get something out of them."

"We have got a lot to offer ourselves. The whole concept is one of mutual interest. At the same time developing countries should impress upon ourselves that we have to strengthen our own position."

Datuk Musa expressed Malaysia's appreciation of the role India has played in the past representing the South and he was sure it would continue to do so actively in the coming meeting.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE, ROLE ASSESSED

Foreign Minister on Conference

BK071430 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Malaysia has expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne. Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said the meeting had set the trend for the long-term solutions to the socioeconomic problems and cooperation among members of the community.

Speaking to the BERNAMA correspondent covering the meeting in Melbourne, Tan Sri Ghazali, who represented Malaysia at the conference, said his delegation had managed to inject into the meeting the realization of the need for future long-term cooperation. He noted that there were developed and developing nations within the Commonwealth itself. It was for Commonwealth members to prove that they could undertake concrete cooperation before they could discuss global North-South dialogue. The foreign minister was referring to the North-South summit opening at Cancun in Mexico on the 22d of this month.

Tan Sri Ghazali also expressed satisfaction that almost the entire Malaysian perception over several issues was reflected in the joint communique. The heads of government, he said, agreed on the urgent need for a comprehensive political settlement in Indochina, particularly Kampuchea, and reaffirmed the right of the people to determine their future free from outside interference. He said for the first time the heads of government noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

On the problem of refugees and illegal immigrants, he said the Commonwealth leaders were also convinced that the root cause of the problem could be eliminated through a political solution to the conflict in Indochina.

Hitam on Commonwealth Role

BK151435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Malaysia feels that the Commonwealth can make significant contributions to the North-South dialogue if its developed member countries restructured their economy, Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

The deputy prime minister said it was Malaysia's hope that these countries would contribute to the creation of a more equitable international economic order by further reducing the various trade barriers that they had imposed. Datuk Musa was replying to opposition leader Lim Kit Siang on behalf of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad during question time in parliament.

Mr Lim wanted to know whether the prime minister's decision not to attend the recent commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne was an indication of Malaysia's future relationship with the Commonwealth and that if this was so, if this could be interpreted as a new policy of the present government. Datuk Musa said the decision did not in any way indicate a change of policy. He said Dr Mahathir could not attend the conference because he had just been appointed prime minister and had to give priority to internal matters. Malaysia, Datuk Musa added, would continue to respect the Commonwealth for the organisation had brought certain benefits.

Malaysia would like to see the developed member countries making more positive contributions to help alleviate the problems of the developing member nations. The deputy prime minister said Malaysia was confident that the potential of the Commonwealth could be exploited to promote cooperation which was really beneficial.

To another question, Datuk Musa said he could not represent Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir at the conference because he too had just been appointed and had to give priority to other matters.

He also said that he had to give priority to attending a meeting of the UNESCO board in Paris as he was a member of the United Nations body.

His presence at the meeting was important not only for him to resign the post but also to ensure that Malaysia's nominee, Dr Sulaiman Daud, to take his place was elected.

TIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

3K141315 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tin producing countries say that it will be in the long-term interests to consumer to consider the producers' request for a substantial increase in the International Tin Agreement [ITA] price range to ensure a continuous supply of the metal.

Ministers from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bolivia, Australia and Nigeria attended the third ministerial meeting of tin producing countries. The meeting in Kuala Lumpur ended yesterday.

Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong chaired a news conference, at which all the countries' ministers were present. Another producing country [not identified] was represented by its permanent representative from the Mines Department.

The ministers declared in a joint statement that the average cost of tin production in their respective countries had risen by about 15 percent since the last upward revision in the ITA price range 19 months ago. They said the current price range is unrealistic and did not take into account inflation and the rising cost of production. They stressed that they took a serious view of the refusal by certain consuming countries to agree to an upward revision in the current price range. There remained a clear need for a substantial increase in the price range to reflect economic realities and the need to provide the necessary incentives to maintain current production and ensure adequate supplies in the future.

The ministers expressed disappointment and concern that U.S. noncommercial stockpile releases continued to take place contrary to assurances given that such releases would not cause market disruption. They stressed that in a weak market condition, releases of stockpiled tin were neither timely nor warranted because of their considerable depressive effects on the market.

Bolivia reaffirmed its views that all American GSA sales of tin were disruptive and reiterated its total opposition to any such releases.

The producers called on all countries, that had participated in the negotiating conference for the Sixth ITA, to sign and ratify the agreement as soon as possible. They noted that Bolivia had at the meeting restated its reservations on certain fundamental provisions of the Sixth ITA, and its final decision would be based on a thorough evaluation of the viability of these provisions.

Meanwhile, the EEC has also been urged to support the tin producers' move for an upward revision at the International Tin Council meeting opening in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie told the ASEAN-EEC ministerial in London that he hoped that the community would urge other consuming countries to go along with the producers' proposal at the Kuala Lumpur meeting.

On the international natural rubber agreement, he urged the EEC to ratify it as soon as possible. Only Denmark and Ireland of the EEC countries have so far ratified the agreement.

In Kuala Lumpur, the head of the American delegation to tomorrow's meeting, (Mr Mark Santucci), has said America felt that the Sixth ITA did not meet the objectives of tin consuming countries. ASEAN countries should not take the American decision as an economic setback in trade relations between the United States and ASEAN.

INTERNATIONAL TIN COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

Hitam on U.S. Policy

BK151454 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Malaysia has declared that international commodity arrangements constitute an appropriate response to very difficult times which often beset commodity producers. As such, the international community should bear in mind the close relationship between security and development and the adverse effects of instability on both these areas. Malaysia, on its part, will not hesitate to take the necessary measures to ensure that the vital process of development continues unhindered should its international dialogues and collaborations fail to achieve the desired result of stability.

This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam at the opening of the 24th session of the International Tin Council [ITC] in Kuala Lumpur today. He stressed the importance of cooperation in international commodity issues based on the concept of interdependency and mutual advantage. Such cooperation was not a one-way arrangement where developing countries sought favors from developed nations.

Datuk Musa criticized the United States for opting not to join the Sixth International Tin Agreement. This was despite an unprecedented fourth session of negotiations in Geneva, where producers had gone a long way to accommodate the U.S. position. Numerous changes considered favorable to consumers were included in the pact at the insistence of the United States. Datuk Musa regretted that the main advocate of these amendments did not want to be a party to the agreement.

The deputy prime minister pointed out that the attitude of the United States did not auger well for the conduct of future negotiations on commodities. It was not in tune with the tenor of an ongoing effort to improve North-South relations. He reiterated that it would be a retrogressive step if the U.S. attitude in anyway weakened the resolve of other consuming countries to join the agreement.

In his speech, the executive chairman of the ITC, Mr Peter Lai, said the 25-year experience of tin agreement was too valuable to lose. He urged all governments to do their utmost to ensure the coming into force of the new tin agreement.

The great majority of governments represented at the negotiating conference believe such agreement would benefit participating countries and further the cause of cooperation in commodity arrangements. More than 100 delegates from both tin producers and consumers are attending the 3-day meeting.

Commentary on U.S. Attitude

BK131423 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is now more than a year since the International Tin Council [ITC] fixed the price range of the metal under its stock exchange scheme. Under the so-called gentleman's agreement, the floor price of 27.28 ringgit a kilogram and the ceiling price of 35.47 ringgit a kilogram ought to have been increased by last April, but the ITC meeting in London at the time refused to consider such a move. This stemmed from uncompromising attitude of the United States, which saw no need for a better deal for producers to meet rising production costs and inflation. So bitter were the producers that they stormed out of the meeting, which was unprecedented in the 25-year history of the tin pact. In July this year, producers again pressed for an increase in the price range. What they sought was a modest rise of 4.5 percent. Consumer countries like the EEC were prepared to go along with the increase, but at the last minute the United States again balked at the move, this time supported by Japan and, strangely enough, the Soviet Union.

The way the United States has been acting at the ITC meeting has aroused much resentment among producer countries. Many viewed its hardline attitude as a blatant attempt to manipulate tin prices to suit its own interests. Whether or not the United States will act in the same manner as it had done in the past when the ITC meeting opens in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday [15 October] remains to be seen.

Whatever its position, producers will not be deterred in their determination to fight for a better deal. It will be hard for the United States to block them this time. What has helped strengthen the hands of the producers is the current price of the metal. Ever since last month, there has been heavy buying on the Penang and the London market. The consequence is that the price of the metal has reached the level where the buffer stock manager of the ITC must step in to stabilize the price.

A successful defense of the price would depend on how much tin the manager holds. Given the present buying spree it would not take long for his tin stock to be depleted, and if the buying still continues after that, consumers would find it difficult to resist demands for a price range increase. It may well be that the United States is against the distortion of free market forces and its opposition to produce its demand for a better deal. [Sentence as heard]

But, the heavy buying of the metal right now demonstrates that producers are not without some weapon up their sleeves. But before the question of an upward revision of the price range comes before the ITC, it would be prudent for consumers to consider favorably the demands of the producers. After all, they are merely asking for a deal that is more realistic than it has been so far.

It is time they recorded the price range that would meet rising production costs and provide the right incentives for the industry. Countries like the United States should not begrudge producers a better price in return for security of supply of the metal.

CID CHIEF COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION BID

BK101445 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The banned Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] is trying to infiltrate into legal and open organizations like trade unions and political parties in order to gain control over them. The director of the Criminal Investigation Department [CID], Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ismail, says the communists have also prepared a program to secure the support of the Malays so that the CPM will look like a popular political organization having the support of all the communities.

He was speaking at the passing out parade for 564 constables at the police training center in Kuala Lumpur. The CID chief called on the people and the security forces to be always on the alert against the changing and deceptive tactics of the CPM. He said the communists have been trying to intensify their subversive activities. He added that if their propaganda activities succeeded they would intensify their armed struggle.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN ON PRESSURE TO USSR, SRV ON KAMPUCHEA

BK071429 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, has said that Soviet Union and Vietnam will only come to the conference table when they realized that their present course of action will not solve the Kampuchean problem.

In an interview with Singapore Broadcasting Corporation's [name indistinct] in London, Mr Dhanabalan said he thought Moscow and Hanoi were slowly coming around to this point of view, because the economic, diplomatic and political price that Vietnam was paying was very high and the Soviet Union has had to continue to pay a fairly high price for its support of Hanoi. If these pressures on Vietnam were maintained they would clearly conclude that they ought to seek another way out of the problem and not hope for a military solution.

The foreign minister added that progress toward a solution of the Kampuchean problem would come about when the Vietnamese begin to see that they ought to seek a solution and, if pressed, that the ultimate solution must be a compromise from the various decisions taken by the various parties involved in the conflict. What color and kind this compromise would take is difficult to say at the moment. But, Mr Dhanabalan added, there must be a clear shift by the Vietnamese before we can consider that there is any progress.

RAJARATNAM ASSAILS SOVIET WORLD DOMINATION

BK061437 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, has said that the noncommunist powers, including the United States, must recognize that the Soviet challenge must be met in Asia. This is because the existence of the global economic system, which is in disarray, could rejuvenate itself only in the Pacific Ocean area. He said that Asia has the greatest concentration of actual and potential economic superpowers the world has ever seen. He also noted that more than 40 nations in North and South America, east and Southeast Asia and Australia, excluding the Soviet Union, now produce about 45 percent of the world's cumulative gross national product.

He said that the noncommunist systems were either unaware of the Soviet challenge or pretended to be unaware, because they were not willing to accept the discipline or short-term sacrifices that such a recognition demanded.

Mr Rajaratnam was speaking at the Far East-American Council seminar in New York this morning. He said that the crucial battle for the overthrow of the existing global system would be staged in Asia.

Mr Rajaratnam said that fortunately the balance of the world forces was now overwhelmingly on the side of the noncommunist world. Even communist states like China, Yugoslavia and Albania had rejected adoption into a Soviet world order. This is because they were aware that the Soviet Union was only using international communism as a cover for the expansion of its power on a world scale.

Mr Rajaratnam said that the Soviet Union was haunted by the fear that the dream of the Soviet communist world order could be thwarted. This was because it had recognized that after 60 years the Soviet model had diminished in its political and economic attraction. In view of this, Soviet leaders concluded that the only way to establish its world order was through military might. They had also successfully militarized the states under their influence. The danger they now face is the peaceful advances of capitalism into the soviet world. So they have either to create more communist states or keep as many noncommunist states as possible in an endemic state of economic disorder.

SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER PREMADASA PAYS VISIT

Remarks to Press

BK121422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Singapore, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Sri Lanka is keen to join the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations because it is impressed by ASEAN's spectacular performance. This was explained by Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa who said he was confident that ASEAN would give his country's application to join the utmost consideration at the group's foreign ministers meeting here next year.

Speaking following his arrival here last night for a four-day private visit on his way home from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne, Mr Premadasa told reporters Sri Lanka was also impressed by the cooperation and understanding between ASEAN's members -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- to develop not only political friendships but economic ties. This was essential for developing countries, he said.

Meeting With Lee Kuan Yew

BK121416 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has held talks with the visiting Sri Lankan prime minister, Mr Premadasa. The Sri Lankan leader, who is on a 4-day private visit, will be the guest of honor at a dinner this evening given by the acting president, Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng.

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK121652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 12 Oct (AFP)-- Malaysia-China relations are not expected to undergo major changes as long as the republic continues to differentiate between government-to-government and party-to-party ties. This was stated by the parliamentary secretary to the Foreign Ministry, Mr Muhyiddin Yasin, in the Parliament today. He said Malaysia viewed with concern Beijing's stand that relations between the Communist Party of China and the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya were merely party ties and had nothing to do with that of the two governments.

Mr Muhyiddin said in view of such a policy nothing much was achieved by the two governments since 1978, from the time of Vice President Deng Xiaoping's visit to the country up to Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 OCT 81

